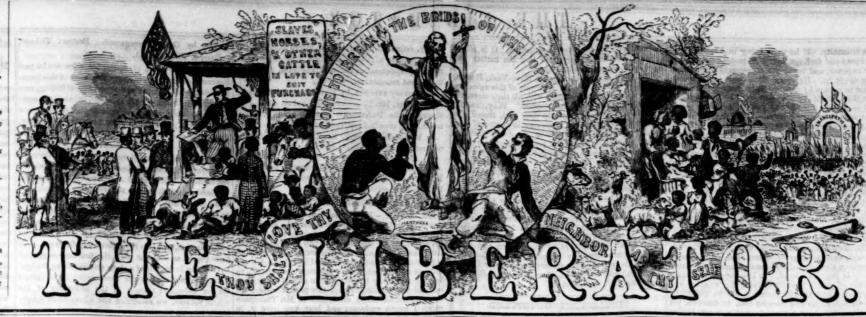
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erted three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of Anti-Slavery Societies are auinstitution and the Liberator.

icial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS FIGURE COMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, GEST LORING. PHILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible Western Farming and the paper -not for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! It cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial najority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

YOL, XX. NO. 50.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1040.

# Refuge of Oppression.

LETTERS FROM THE SHAM PATRIOT AND BETRAYER OF LIBERTY. At a 'Union Meeting' held in Staunton, (Va.)

9 18th of November, letters were read from Northern traitors to freedom, Senators Cass, 1800, and Webster. Below is Mr. W's letter:— WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1850. NTLEMEN: On my arrival in this city last even-

In the pleasure to receive your communica-of the 7th instant. It is a re'reshing, an encour-g, and a pariotic letter. You speak the senti-s which become the people of the great and at Commonwealth of Virginia. You speak as the and Pendleton, Jefferson, Marshall and Madiwould speak, were they yet among us. You of the Union of these States; and what idea the the Union of these traces, and the union of the suggest more lively emotion in the minds of the suggest more lively emotion in the minds of the suggest more lively emotion in the Union of the Unio on the proposed occasion, and, as one of autrymen and fellow citizens, assure you of hearty sympathy with you in the opinions which express, and my unchangeable purpose to cohonor of the States and the constitution of the nt. How happy should I be to present myin Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, and there in Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, and there ledge mutual faith with the men of Augusta Rockbridge, Bath, Alleghany, and Pocahontas, bland, Pendleton, and Rockingham, that while live the institutions of our wise and patriotic sires not want supporters; and that, so far as may epend on us, the civilized world shall never be ocked by beholding such a prodigy as the volunmemberment of this glorious republic! No al martyrdom is preferable to such a sight. It better to die while the honor of the country is un-nished, and the flag of the Union still flying over heads, than to live till we behold that honor gone rever, and that flag prostrate in the dust. Gentle-en, I speak warmly, because I feel warmly, and be-suse I know I speak to those hearts are as warm as

youn in support of the country and Union.
I am lately from the North, where I have mixed ely with men of all classes and all parties; and I assure you, gentlemen, that through the masgreat cry is for the Union and its preservation.

Bere are, it is true, men to be found—some of per
Bere purposes, and some of bewildered imagination who affect to suppose that some possible but unde-ed good would arise from a dissolution of the es which bind these United States together; but be sured, the number of these men is small : the emit leaders of all parties rebuke them; and while ere prevails a general purpose to maintain the nion, as it is, that purpose embraces, as its just and messary means, a firm resolution of supporting the ghts of all the States precisely as they stand guar-ntied and secured by the constitution. And you ay depend upon it, that every provision in that inrument in favor of the rights of Virginia, and the her Southern States, and every constitutional act Congress passed to uphold and enforce those ghts, will be upheld and maintained not only by the wer of the law, but also by the prevailing influ-ce of public opinion. Accidents may occur to the execution of a law in a particular instance; the claims of justice, and the rights in solemn constitutional compact; but, on e whole, and in the end, the law will be executed yed; the South will see that there are princinass of intelligent citizens in that quarter, the il disposition to ask for justice is not stronger

in the disposition to grant it to others.

Gentlemen, we are brethren; we are descendants those who labored together with intense anxiety as the establishment of the present federal constiif the establishment of the present lederal consultion. Let me ask you, gentlemen, to teach your joung men into whose hands the power of the council of must soon fall, to go back to the close of the re-relutionary war, to contemplate the feebleness and incompetency of the confederation of States then exating, and to trace the steps by which the intelligence and parintism of the great men of that day ce and patriotism of the great men of that day he country to the adoption of the existing conditation. Teach them to study the proceedings, votes and reports of committees in the old Congress; esceeding draw their attention to the leading paraken by the Assembly of Virginia from 1783 onward; direct their mind. sard; direct their minds to the Convention at An-napali in 1786; and by the contemplation and study of these events and these efforts, let them see what a aghty thing it was to establish the government un which we have now lived so prosperously and so brously for sixty years. But, pardon me; I must t write an essay, or make a speech. Virginia! behavited Virginia! stand by your country; stand 9 the work of your fathers; stand by the Union of one work of your lathers; stand by the Union or estates; aid may Almighty God prosper all our late in the cause of liberty, and in the cause of a united government which renders this people is appied population of the cause of the property of the propert lam, gentlemen, yours, truly and faithfully.

DANIEL WEBSTER. lo Messes. Wm. Kinney, Wm. Frakier, Benj. Craw-ford, James Points, and L. Wandell, esqs., com-

# THE MANCHESTER, N. H UNION MEET-

ING.
Among the letters received of the arrangements for the great Union Meeting at Nanchester, was the solution of the property of the solution of the solutio

Bosto, Nov. 16, 1850.

Mr Dras Sir,—When I received yesterday the birtished of the committee to atend the meeting at Mackette way. The expectation was the structure of the committee to atend the meeting at Mackette way. The expectation was the structure of the committee to atend the meeting at Mackette way. The structure of the committee to atend the meeting at Mackette way. The structure of the structure of the structure of the committee to atend the meeting at Mackette way. The structure of the speaks of the structure of the s Mr Dean Sin,—When I received yesterday the initiation of the committee to a tend the meeting at Manchester, my expectation was, that I should immediately leave this city, and I contented myself, therefore, with a very brief reply. The weather having detained me for a few days have time to write more respectful, acknowledgment, of your communications. Возтол, Nov. 16, 1850.

or any of them. I do not see that they contain unconstitutional or alarming principles, or that they forbode the infliction of wrong or injury. When real not account and actual evil arises, if it shall arise, the laws ought to be amended or repealed; but in the absence of mainent danger I see no reason at present for repeated and the property of th

My dear sir, the Union will be preserved, and the laws will be obeyed and executed. Let us take courage, and that sort of courage which prompts men to a resolute discharge of their duties. We will save the Union for our own sake, for the sake of the courty, for the honor of free courty. try, for the honor of free governments, and even for the benefit of those who seem ready, with ruthless hands, to tear it assunder. I am, my dear sir, With true regard,

Your friend and obed't servant, B. F. Ayer, Esq. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The following letter from Daniel Webster

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1850.

in the City and County of Philadelphia, to attend a public meeting in that city on the 21 stinst.

I most sincerely wish that it was in my power to attend that meeting. That great central city is not only full of the friends of the Constitution, but full also of recollections connected with its adoption and other great events in our history. In Philadelphia the Constitution was framed, and results and the silversmiths of the days of the first Revolutionary Congress assembled; in Philadelphia, the Declaration of Independence was made; in Philadelphia the Constitution was framed, and results and results and the silversmiths of the space of the American people.'

But pure as was the spirit which actuated him, it saved him not from persecution, and a few months afterwards he wes driven from our shores by a spirit as malignant, as relentless, and as unforgiving as that which actuated him, it saved him not from persecution, and a few months afterwards he wes driven from our shores by a spirit at which actuated him, it saved him not from persecution, and a few months afterwards he wes driven from our shores by a spirit at which actuated him, it saved him not from persecution, and a few months afterwards he wes driven from our shores by a spirit at which actuated him, it saved him not from persecution, and a few months afterwards he wes driven from our shores by a spirit at which actuated him, it saved him not from persecution, and a few months afterwards he wes driven from our shores by a spirit and the properties of the form of the people.' sembling together of the friends of that Constitution and that Union, to pledge themselves to one another, and to the country, to the last extent.

'Every flap of the friends of that Constitution until success has craimed to the country, to the last extent.

My public duties, gentlemen, require my immediate presence in Washington, and for that reason, and that alone, I must deny myself the pleasure of ac-

cepting your invitation.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great regard, Your obliged fellow citizen and humble ervant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Josiah Randall, Isaac Hazelehurst, Robert H. Lee, C. Ingersoll, John W. Forney, John S. Riddle, Philadelphia.

# The Liberator.

MR. THOMPSON IN THE HEART OF MAGNIFICENT GATHERING! ENTHUSIASTIC RECEP-

Hall, Mr. Thompson was waited upon by a deputation from Worcester-the heart of the Common-

WORCESTER, November 18, 1850. To George Thompson, Esq., M. P.:

laws.

You and I, sir, and our fellow-citizens of New Hampshire, have not so read the books of authority.

Tampshire, have not so read the books of authority.

The citizens of Worcester, seeing that the right of Free Speech had been struck down in Faneuil Hall, cither religious or civil. We do not so understand ither rhe institutions of Christianity or the institutions of government. And we may well value more and more highly the government which is over us, when we see that the weapons aimed against its preservation are also, for the most part, equally directed against those great fundamental, moral and political truths upon which all good government, and the peace of society, at all times, must essentially rest.

I have the fullest belief, sir, that in the State of New Hampshire, this disorganizing spirit will meet such a rebuke as shall put it to flight. The representation of the State in Congress generally supported the peace measures of the last session, and by these measures I doubt not the State will stand. It is time that discord and animosity should cease. It is time that a better understanding and more friendly sentiments were revived between the North and the South. And I am sure that all wise and good men will see the propriety of forbearing from renewing agitation, by attempts to repeal the late measures, or any of them. I do not see that they contain unconstitutional or algring principles, or that they for-

whose sympathies are narrowed by no feelings of nationality.
It seems but yesterday when, some fifteen years

ago, in a neighboring city, a stranger from the old world poured out, for three successive evenings, a torrent of mingled eloquence and argument, and taught to some of us the first rudiments of anti-sla-The following letter from Daniel Webster very, with a dignity and power never to be forgotten. With singular unanimity we played the truant to our College duties, to learn from the lips of the true-hearted Briton, the doctrine of that higher law which makes Boston, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1850.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of this month, inviting me, on behalf the friends of the Constitution and the Union, without distinction of party, resident in the Civand Country of Philadelphia to attend the property of the property of Philadelphia to attend the property of the property of Philadelphia to attend the property of the prope and the Union, without distinction of party, resident son discusses the question of American slavery, in the City and County of Philadelphia, to attend a commends him to the favorable regard of the American

' Every flap of England's flag Proclaims that all around are free; From farthest Ind to each blue crag That beetles o'er the heaving sea.'

That beetles o'er the heaving sea.'

We have seen him exposing the odious monopolies and the infamous tyranny of the British East India Company, until all England stood aghast, and fixed her eye upon the operations of that Company with a keenness and scrutiny not to be disregarded. We have seen him hurling his anathemas against the Corn Laws of England until the breadstuffs in that country had been freed from their paralyzing influences. We have seen him at all times and on all occasions true to the great purpose of his life, with all his interests identified with the living masses of the people, and we find him at this moment a member MR. THOMPSON IN THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

MAGNIFICENT GATRERING! ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!!

Three days after the disgraceful outrage in Faneuil Hall, Mr. Thompson was waited upon by a deputation from Worcester—the heart of the Commonwealth—and presented with the following address:

Worketter, November 18, 1850. of the Commonwealth, while it beats true to the Union, beats free; that although Faneuil Hall is for DEAR SIL,—The undersigned, citizens of Worceser, desire to take this method of expressing their
ratitude for your eminent services in the cause of its methods are the present engaged, the halls in the country are consecrated to free thought and free speech; that although the selfishness of the seaboard may attempt
to smoother the services and ability to the seaboard of the seaboard may attempt
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gratitude for your eminent services in the cause of human freedom and of popular rights.

You have been long known to us as the able and zealous advocate of the principles which guided the founders of our Republic.

The history of your life, for the past twenty years, has been so identified with the progress of American principles in the old world, that you have a peculiar claim to the respect and Appendix of Americans.

Your labors to establish in England a just system of Popular Representation; to abolish the odious and oppressive Corn Laws; to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed natives of India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; and to abolish Slavery in the British Western India; the selfathness of the seaboard may attempt thomse of the selbrahand in the cause of the seaboard may attempt thouse of the selfathness of the seaboard may attempt to most of the country throbs its warmest homage for the advocates of freedom and humanity.

I stand here to-night to represent the feelings of our people; and I know that I represent them truly, when I offer an earnest and a heartfelt welcome to the man, who has not only won the reputation of being one of the greatest living orators of England, but a nobler and more glorious reputation of being a chompion of the rights of man.

With mingled emotions of pride and pleasure, I avail myself of the opportunity to introduce to this vast assembly, the Honorable George Thompson, of England.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Free Speech Vindicated—Tyranny Rebuked—Voice of circulated, commended and acted upon by any to the people—Reception of George Thompson.

Saturday evening witnessed in our city one of the country are sound to the core—that they will on their rights and duties, under the Constitution and the laws, by some rule which, according to their ideas, is above both the Constitution and the laws, by some rule which, according to their rights above both the Constitution and the laws.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Free Speech Vindicated—Tyranny Rebuked—Voice of the country or respect for its institutions. A still more extravagant notion is sometimes advanced, which is, that individuals may independ on the constitution of the constitution and the laws, by some rule which, according to their ideas, is above both the Constitution and the laws.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Free Speech Vindicated—Tyranny Rebuked—Voice of the people, in gaserted the right of uttering plain truths in plain language. I might even have called America to account of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the constitution of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the core—that they will on the results of the country are sound to the cor code for calling. The day is gone by to think of stopping free speech either by wheedling or intimidation. The people have taken their stand on the datin. The people have taken their stand on the in the world; but not the liberty to say, that America, who would not be governed by a king, cherishes

[for the following sketch of Mr. Thompson's eeh, we are indebted to another source.]

ne nvitation which had brought him to Worcester, cheers.] said —Before I proceed to deliver an address in this Hall to this immense audience, I have a few plain Fancuil Hall, verily, you have your reward! The of Worcester? [Shouts of 'You are.'] Am I free to permitted to be profaned by the speech of one who speakin Worcester? [ You are.'] May I speak, free 'might have said' a word for the fettered and speechom ill condition as to subject of style and utterance? You may.'] What if I should speak of Americans, e my freedom as not abusing it; and I think I 'ACCURSED.' shall prove to this audience, before I sit down, that I shall perform in Worcester, under the guarantee The citizens of Boston will yet redeem old Faneuil you have so nobly given me, that I shall enjoy the Hall from its disgrace. eedon of a man. [Cheers.]

Mr. Phompson then proceeded, in a strain similar extended to me is spontaneous. The co-operation given me is unconditional. I have no friends, I seek one, I will acknowledge none, but such as are also the friends of universal justice, of outraged humanity of every color, and of tree speech, without respect of national distinctions. But some may ask, what brought you to this coun-

any where, and cannot surprise me when put by a clamations of the vast assembly around him. He Yankee. I am willing to make a clean breast tonight, and tell you. I have visited America, because New England asserting and defending the right of there are friends of mine here, whom I revere and free speech, and upon the danger to which the counin Philadelphia the Constitution was framed, and received the signatures of Washington and his associates. And now, when there is a spirit abroad, evidently laboring to effect the separation of the curse of the superstion of the Constitution, Philadelphia, of all places, seems the fittest for the assembling together of the friends of that Constitution and the subversion of the Union, and class of the separation of the compared the opinions of the constitution and professed friends of mine here, whom I revere and the whole city was in confusion.'

The impressions of that day have not been lost, and to the watched the course of the Orator of Freedently laboring to effect the separation of the compared the opinions of the eminent part of the real modern of the first of the sent must be put there are friends of mine here, whom I revere and love. I desired to see them. I desired, as a reformation was framed, and received the signatures of Washington and his associates. The impressions of that day have not been lost, and to see them. I desired, as a reformation was framed, and received the signatures of Washington and his associates. We have watched the course of the Orator of Freedently laboring to effect the separation of the desired to see them. I where I left them-gathered around the standard of the counsels of their fathers for guidance and support tered millions of America's injured and enslaved chil- liberty was exposed, in consequence of the manifest lren, true to their God, and to those eternal princi- determination of many persons at the North to sell ples of right which shall yet purify and exalt this the liberties of New England to the South. He begreat country. These noble-minded friends had it in lieved the free States would do right, and save the Old Cradle of Liberty.' They believed, and they said :such a meeting was proposed to me, I did not decline chusetts. This would indeed be a grievous error. who prevented me from speaking in that Hall quote, opinion, to fall into such a blunder! Even Boston is ture of Washington. I challenge and defy them. in the city of Worcester the voice of the foreigner is (Great applause.) The meeting of welcome was cheered. If Boston says, through its 'leather-lungor cease to be grateful for it. For more than an and Abington, say, 'He shael be heard. hour, I turned from the hundreds who came to proerror of believing that there could not be found, in power and place, is a commercial and trading ques-1840, a mob in Boston capable of refusing to a man tion also. The chain that commences in New Orleans (even though an Englishman) the opportunity of thanking his friends for the welcome extended to the seaboard, to Portland. The interests of the

and the 'quacking of ducks.' [Immense laughter.] It was like 'ten bedlams,' says one Boston paper; it was

a system which a king abolished? If this be liberty, I will seek it in Petersburgh or Constantinople, M. Thompson, after an appropriate reference to not in the renowned hall of Boston. [Prolonged

Men of Boston! who drowned my humble voice in esions to ask, to which I desire plain and unequiv- Union is preserved; slavery is triumphant; and the old cal mswers. Am I to-night a free man in the city cradle of liberty, which was a place far too holy to be less bondman of the South, has resounded with acclamations in favor of a law for sending back the and a Americans, and in terms of censure and con-fugitive to his master. From the spot on which I mation of persons and things in this country, may stood, when the air was rent with imprecations on still speak, and speak freely? ['Yes.'] Then I am the head of the foreigner,' a distinguished citizen of deedfree, and my soul may walk abroad. I will Boston has pronounced the anti-slavery agitation

Citizens of Worcester, these are strange times! If it is pssible for a man to come to America to find these things are done in the 'green tree,' what will alt, vithout being the enemy of America. 'Any be done in 'the dry'? If things like these can be an may perform an agreeable duty'; mine is the said at the North, can you wonder at any thing which isagreable duty of telling the truth, and that duty is done at the South? But I am not without hope.

Mobs, Mayors and Marshals are not immortal; but liberty is, and so is truth. I remember, though some tha employed at Lynn, to rebut, indignantly, the in Boston may have forgotten, the words of John alse and slanderous accusations preferred against him Adams-Great is Truth-great is Liberty-great is the newspapers, including one in the Wotcester Humanity; and they must and will prevail.' [Great Ægis, to the effect that on his passage to this country, applause.] Yes! that 'votive canvas' shall yet behad not concealed the fact, that one object of his hold another scene. The serene countenance of isit was to aid in promoting the dissolution of the Washington shall yet look down upon the men of Union. Mr. Thompson next denied that he was the Boston, assembled in the Cradle of Liberty, to hail gent of any government, corporation, association or even a foreigner, when he comes to hold high comindividual. Those who oppose me, said he, oppose me as an individual, for I am alone. For what I he comes, in the spirit of universal brotherhood, to munion with the shades of the departed great-when say and do, I am alone responsible. The hospitality breathe and to teach the love of liberty protected by law.' At present,

O, where is the spirit of yore,
The spirit that breathed in thy dead,
When Liberty's star was the beacon before,
Religion the spirit that led?
O, where is the glory they left thee in trust?
"Tis scattered in darkness—'tis trampled in dust."

Mr. Thompson continued to speak until half past Well, that would be a very natural question nine o'clock, interrupted only by the applauding acuniversal emancipation, true to the cause of the fet- amidst the imminent dangers to which the cause of eir hearts to give me a welcome to Boston, in the ark of human freedom from desecration. He then

id not miscalculate, that thousands of their fellow-itizens would join them in that welcome. When When the place was named, I did not object to It would be unjust to take the three groans for John I felt, and still feel, that old Faneuil Hall would Bull,' sent up by the two hundred mobocrats of the not have been desecrated by my presence or by my 15th, for the voice of Boston. I had been somewhat speech, or by the object of the meeting. Let those too long in the habit of taking the guage of public f they can, an expression I ever uttered, which a sound at heart, much more so the State at large. If, an might be ashamed to proclaim beneath the pic-in Faneuil Hall, the voice of the foreigner is silenced, alled; the meeting of welcome was held; the wel- ed' disturbers, 'He shall not be heard,' Worcester, ome itself was given, and I shall never forget it, and Lynn, and Salem, and Plymouth, and Concord,

ane the temple of freedom, to the thousands who di- stands the state of affairs, in the aspect of the cities on ected their gaze alternately with encouragement and the question of slavery. Slavery, besides being a posympathy upon me, and with pity and disgust upon litical question, and the shuttlecock with which poli-the assailants of a stranger, who had fallen into the ticians are playing their game of conciliation, to win im on these shores. (Immense cheering.)

I will not deny the fact: I was prevented from agent, and the manufacturer, are intimately blended. peaking. By the strenuous efforts of a small mi- These classes sympathize with each other. The chord rity, the object of the meeting was utterly frustra- that is struck at Galveston vibrates to Boston. The Happily for the cause of truth, the Boston pa- classes at the North, thus identified with the system, pers, who approved and applauded the disturbance, are the wealthy, the active, the influential, and the have themselves informed the world of the manner in which it was produced. Those papers have detection the leading politicians—they patronize and support scribed the disturbers as 'Boston Boys,' the funniest, noisiest, leather-lunged, kick-up-a-dust spirits' those who are dependent upon them—and they have to be found. The same papers have described what the means, by public meetings, resolutions, and the these spirits did. They 'screeched,' 'howled,' 'yel-control of the daily journals, of making loud and led, 'crowed, 'brayed, 'hissed, 'cheered, 'groaned,' roared, 'sreamed, 'imitated cat-calls,' whisoften, before, when they thought their interests were tles, 'the barking of dogs,' the 'crowing of cocks' - in danger. They did so in the days of John Randolph,

and the 'quacking of ducks.' [Immense laughter.] It was like 'ten bedlams,' says one Boston paper; it was 'as if the people had let loose the pent-up rage of centuries,' says another; it was 'hell let loose, and you be destructed, a reception very few men ever had, either over, upon or under the earth.' Another paper says. 'We never heard such unearthly, inhuman, strange, uncouth, hideous noises, in all our born days. One would have thought Babel was let loose, and all the black flends of the lower region out upon a frolic.' I may safely leave it to the calm judgments of the abover pepole of New England to say who has cause to blush at such transactions. [Loud cheers, which of lasted some time.]

It is no this commercial interest that your leading statesmen are now appealing, to support the demands of the South, and to put down anti-slavery agitation. Your late Senator to Congress from this State has recently told the merchant interest at New York, that the government of this country exists for two purposes-the protection of property,-including slaves,-and the return of them, as property, to their masters,-and, the support of the nation's renown in foreign countries.

We have had to contend with this interest in England on many occasions. It was this interest that frustrated for so many years the efforts of Clarkson and Wilberforce. It was this interest that in Liverpool fought its electioneering battles under the banner scribed with 'The slave trade forever.' It was this terest that we had to contend with when prosecuting the work of the abolition of slavery. It is an interest strong, either for evil or for good. It may not be despised, but it may be conquered. It is this interest, that in the Northern States is now seeking to uphold slavery, and all its adjuncts and auxiliaries. It is this interest that is seeking to annihilate the right of free speech-that is invoking the horrible spirit of mob-rule—that says this agitation must and shall be suppressed. It is this spirit that is leading the hitherto separate, and distinct, and contending parties in the State, to bury for a while their ancient animosities, and to unite against the common foe-the party in the State that is for free speech, for conscience for humanity, and the law of the living God. [Cheers.] It is this interest that is arraying its forces in opposition to whatever has been aforetime regarded as sacred, humane, and obligatory. It is this interest, which, by its undisguised repudiation of the highest sanctions, its open demand upon the public to ifle the uncrring instincts of nature-its bold proclamation of the paramount claims of a human law to mplicit obedience, in defiance of the universal law of humanity, and the eternal law of God, that is causing the alarm bell to be rung throughout the moral and religious world, which is summoning all who venerate truth, love, and justice, and profess to follow Christ, to the rescue of whatever is pure and heavenly from the grasp of the demon of avarice and oppres-

It is the demand of this interest upon the people of New England, that is bringing out the prophets from their hiding places, to cry amongst the people, Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord be God, follow Him'; but if Daniel Webster, then follow him. [Tremendous applause.]

Not with the authority of a minister of Christ, but wit the voice of a man who claims the right of pleading for the outcast and oppressed of every land, I call upon you to-night to answer this momentous

Do not think I have exaggerated the demands made upon you. If any imagine that I have, let them read the speeches lately made in Fancuil Hall. They will there see that this discussion of the quesmorality, the plainest teachings of religion, and the highest promptings of human sympathy, are swept overboard, and nothing left to the millions of New England, but the liberty of bending the knee to the great image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Have I read your history, and can I doubt the

choice that you will make? Have I been welcomed here, after the scenes of Fancuil Hall, and can I doubt the choice which you will make? Have I seen your late election returns, and can I doubt the choice that you will make? Have I heard and read the speeches ad sermons that have been delivered on this subject, and can I doubt the choice which you will make Have I seen Boston itself rise to a stature worthy of the days of old, and say to the men who would have deported Ellen and William Crafts, 'Slave-eatchers, begone! you take not from beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill the fugitive that hath escaped from his master unto us'-and can I doubt the choice which you will make? (Cheers for some time.) Citizens of Worcester! I am warned by my fail-

ng strength, as well as by the monitor before me,

that the time is come for me to conclude this address. You have nobly redeemed the assurance which you gave me at the outset, that in this hall I was a free man, and might speak freely. I have felt as a freeman should feel, and I have spoken as a freeman should speak. As a freeman, I offer you my warmest thanks for a reception of which there is not a man breathing who might not be justly proud. In receiving me amongst you this evening, and in listening to me with an attention that would have rewarded the greatest orator that ever entranced the world with his eloquence, you have not only shown your sympathy with the oppressed of this your native land, but you acted up to the necessity of the occasion, and vindicated, in my person, the sacred right of freedom of speech, which some elsewhere have dared to assi In doing this, you have set an example worthy of the fathers you represent; worthy of the Constitution of your Commonwealth; and worthy of the imitation of every community throughout this country. You knew I was a foreigner. You knew I had been the victim of an unmanly and cowardly outrage in the capital city of your State. You knew that, by a portion of the public press, I had been misrepresented, calumniated, and reviled. You knew me to be abhorred by the slaveholders of your country, and to be held in contempt and detestation by their apologists, defenders and confederates. With all this knowledge, you invited me amongst you. You invited me in terms that proved you did not believe the reports concerning me, and that you understood the motives in which they originated. In obedience to your invitation, I am here—here in the midst of to your invitation, I am here—here in the midst of this magnificent and applauding assembly. I should be less than a man if I were not deeply penetrated by such kindness; but more than a man, if I could find words with which to express my gratitude. I came amongst you with no credentials of American citi-senship in my pocket; with no letter of introduc-

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tion from the Governor of the State, or the Mayor of Boston. I was heralded only as a disturber of the public peace, as a preacher of insurrection, blood ned and murder.' Yet you received me as a friend, and you have treated me like a brother. Methinks I owe more than I can can ever pay to those who have been (all unwittingly, it is true) the means of procuring for me such a welcome to the heart of the Commonwealth. For such a reception I should have been most grateful, if I had come from Boston able

Now are my brows bound with victorious wreaths: but, considering all the circumstances of the case your greeting has been more than kind-it has been noble, chivalrous and sublime. Henceforth, I will not deem myself a foreigner in Massachusetts. This meeting confers upon me the freedom of the State. I know it will prove to be such, and in Massachusetts at least, I shall feel that I am an American.

To those who entertain towards me sentiments displeasure and enmity, I would say :- Wrong not the country you profess to love, by hating a man who is its real friend; a man who wars with nothing here but that which wars with all that is precious to you as a republican nation. Neither wrong your country by cherishing those views which would circumscribe human liberty within the geographical limits of a State, an Empire, or even the limitless expanse of your own vast territory. Brethren! we are one One, the blood that flows in our veins; one, the parent stock from which we have sprung; one, fountain of knowledge at which we drink; one, the altar at which we worship; one, the redemption in which we trust; one, the hope to which we cling of a blessed immortality; and one, the citizenship fo which we are the candidates, when human assoc tions are dissolved for ever. One, then, let us be on earth-one, in a soul-inspiring effort to spread the principles of holy and impartial liberty. In the cause of Liberty, I offer you an Englishman's heart. O, despise it not! If the fiend of Slavery should say, Reject it, for he is a Foreigner, let the Angel of Humanity prevail, who whispers, 'Accept it, for he is a Man!' (Loud cheers.)

From the Newcastle (Eng.) Guardian, of Nov. 16th. THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL-PUBLIC MEETING IN NEWCASTLE. On Monday evening, a crowded meeting was held

at the lecture-room, Nelson-street, 'to enter a protest against the efforts of the Americans to rescue 25,000 fugitive slaves from British soil.' Sir John

FIFE presided, and after a brief introductory address, called upon Mr. W. W. Brown, a fugitive slave, who express ed the pleasure he felt in again addressing a public meeting at Newcastle. Since he last appeared before them, the American Congress had enacted a law, more barbarous than any that had preceded it, with a view of giving greater facilities to the slave-holders in capturing their fugitive slaves. After re-ferring to the facilities which slaveholders previoused in this respect, he said that more were possessed in this respect, he said the Congress by the Hon. Daniel Webster, was passed, the provisions of which he believed were entirely unconstitu The Constitution of the United States ex olicitly declared that no person should be deprived of life or property without due process of law; that the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus should not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion that unreasonable punishment should not be inflicted on the people, or unreasonable fines imposed; and yet here was a bill which deprived the slave of these privileges. By the new law, the men who made their pe from five to thirty years ago, were hunted on American soil like the partridge on the mountain, and the master might not only go into th States and catch a slave, but the individual who sheltered or protected the slave, was liable to a penalty of 2000 dollars. If the fugitive was rescued by State, that State had to pay for him, and the mili tia might be called into requisition, if needed, in or to capture him, and take him back to his master So intent were they on preventing the escape of slaves from bondage, that recently they had adopted the plan of smoking vessels with tobacco, lest any of them should be concealed. Some years ago, an effort was made on the part of the Americans to induce the English Government to give up the slave who had found refuge in Canada and the West In dies, but the English Government would not sur ies, but the English Government would not sur-ender the right of the bondsman to be free. (Loud cheers.) The recent fugitive slave bill had given encouragement to the slaveholders of that country, and they were now making another move. The Times correspondent at Washington stated, a short time ago, that an attempt was being made to have that portion of the Ashburton treaty which related to the escape of fugitives from justice, so construed as ape of fugitives from justice, so construed as in fugitive slaves now in Canada, in the Government conceded that proposition for a moment, Enoch Price, his old master, would send his demand for him to be chained. Would the people of the Vest Indies, and in this country. If the British country allow the only asylum for the slave to be broken up? (Cries of 'No.') Would they allow the 25,000 fogitives in Canada to be dragged back to slavery? ('No.') He hoped the people of this country would repudiate the proposition of the American government by such large meetings as the present, for he could assure them that such demonstrations for he could assure them that such of public opinion in this country had a great deal of influence on the American people. At a meeting of fugitive slaves, a short time ago, a resolution was passed, declaring that they would rather die than go back again into slavery. The slaves were already arming themselves, and if they were strong the slaves were strong and the same dayies them to protect themselves: ald advise them to protect themselves he would not, however, encourage them to rise, but if ere to hear of a successful insurrection, he would

at amidst loud cheers.

Rev. J. Pringle proposed a resolution of sympa thy with the fugitives, and abhorrence of the system which had enabled the American Legislature to pass a law so repugnant to every law of justice and humanity. As an instance of American inconsistency, he stated that the President of the United States, who had put his hand to the late bill, pleaded the cause of a runnway slave lifteen years ago, and addressing the magistrates said—'You may declare that he is a slave, but there is a law that is higher than your decision.' It was on this law that they took their stand, and it was the boast of England that the slave, as soon as he touched her shores, was free. He had great pleasure in meeting with them to raise his voice against this system of oppression, and to render to his colored friend the sympathy solicited for his

thank God for it. Mr. Brown concluded by refer-

ring to the efforts the abolitionists in America, who

were well supported by the people of this country, are making to release the slave from the bonds with

which he has so long been bound, and resumed his

Rev. J. G. Rogers, in supporting the resolution said, that under ordinary circumstances, he should not have thought it fit to interfere with American not have thought it in to interfere with American laws; but if they could credit the statement of the Piness correspondent at Washington, the Americans had gone out of their way to ask for British opinion on that subject, and if they wanted it, they might assured they would have it in abundance. (Cheers.) To argue on the merits of slavery would be very superfluous now-a-days; he would leave those ideas of darkness to their enlightened brethren across the Atlantic; but he could tell them that the people of this country would not, for worlds, have their portion in the slaves who inflict daily curses on their heads. The Americans seemed to have taken the notion that they were going to make the English participators in their traffic of blood, but when they ould not hold their own slaves, was it likely that by would make slaves for them? They wished they would make slaves for them? They wished to take these men back into slavery, on the plea that they were to be included in the common designation of fugitive criminals; but the only crime they had committed was that, feeling God had made them. free, they were determined they would be free. This land was the palladium of liberty for the world, and

neither the craft nor the avarice of the Americans could render it otherwise. (Cheers.) The resolution The Rev. D. POTTENGER proposed a resolution to the effect that the attempt making by the agents of the American Union to induce the British governthe American Umon to induce the British govern-ment to allow slaveholders to pursue their victims on the free soil of Canada, is a daring infringement on the rights of man and British constitutional law, and an outrage on humanity. He regarded the fugitive

mon humanity. If he were living in America, with his views and feelings, he would protect the slave at any expense, and brave the consequences, whatever they might be. He hoped the slaves would not attempt to escape by physical force, from a conviction that they would be sufferers by it. By argument and reason, by mind acting upon mind, they would in time obtain their rights. If the slaves resolved no longer to work until they were freed, it would be a much more effectual method than by taking the sword. He knew no language sufficiently strong to express his indignation of the diabolical fugitive slave law, but he hoped the slaveholders had overshot their mark, and were hastening the downfall of a system so hateful as American slavery. (Cheers.)

million of people literally starving for want of em-ployment; and though cotton could be cultivated there much better and cheaper than in America, yet the English bought their cotton at a much higher rate from the American slave States. This was from the American slave States. This was in consequence of the monopoly of the East paper, makes these confessions to fight for Liberty any longer?

Sir John Fife expressed the pleasure he felt in in conflict upon the floor of Congress. In Massettending the meeting, and using his efforts to pro-Sir John Fife expressed the pleasure he telt in attending the meeting, and using his efforts to promote the cause of humanity and liberty. He regretted that any irrelevant question should have been introduced, and he held strongly the opinion, that the question of the cultivation of cotton in the East Indies would best have been omitted. They were limited when the conditions are considered as in other Southern States, it is the only issue of the day. The New York Democratical Programment of the condition of Barn-Indies would best have been omitted. They were large to the condition of the condition of Barn-Indies would best have been omitted. They were large to the condition of Indies would best have been emitted. They were aware that attempts were made some years ago to cultivate cotton in the East Indies, but that it signally failed. With regard to the monopoly of the East Indie Company, he always thought that it was abolished by the same ministry that passed the Reform Act, and he knew of no monopoly existing in India, so far as regarded trade. The failure of the cultivation of cotton was found to have arisen from the inferiority of the indigenous cotton of India compared with that of New Orleans. Fortunately, two was son at tempt was made to cultivate New 1997 of the laws, but of the Constitution is the savery agitating storm. It is easy to see therefore, that the antagonist forces of the Freemen will not be 'slave catchers,' we are daily so far as regarded trade. The failure of the cultivation of cotton was found to have arisen from the inferiority of the indigenous cotton of India compared with that of New Orleans. Fortunately, two years ago, an attempt was made to cultivate New 1997 of the laws, but of the Constitution is the cultivate of the cultivate New 1997 of the laws, but of the Constitution is the cultivate of the Freemen will not be 'slave catchers,' we are daily catching is unpopular; and to be popular we turn nilifiers, not only of the laws, but of the Constitution is the cultivate of the Freemen will not be 'slave catchers,' we are daily catching is unpopular; and to be popular we turn nilifiers, not only of the laws, but of the Constitution is the reformation of the Slave States are arrayed for a figure of the Freemen will not be 'slave catchers,' we are daily old in responsible organs of the public press. Slave catchers, we are daily old in responsible organs of the public press. Slave catchers, we are daily old in responsible organs of the public press. Slave catchers, we are a strayed for a strength of the Constitution of the Constitution in propular we have ever and the reformation of the Slave and of the Slave and of the Slave and of the Slave and of the Slave ed with that of New Orleans. Fortunately, two years ago, an attempt was made to cultivate New Orleans ago, an attempt was made to cultivate New Orleans cotton in India, and effected with great success; and last year, upwards of 50,000 acres of land in the East Indies were under cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and this year, nearly double that number. Persons who viewed the slaveholder from his superficial luxuries and enjoyment, were apt to forget that the curse of slavery is not confined to the slave. It had a soul degrading and beytating the slave. It had a soul degrading and beytating the slave. It had a soul degrading and beytating the slave. It had a soul degrading and beytating the slave. It had a soul degrading and beytating the slave. It had a soul degrading and beytating the slave of the slave. It had a soul degrading and beytating the slave of the sla to the slave. It had a soul-degrading and brutalizing influence on the slaveholder himself, and in the nidst of his luxuries, he led a life which the slave would not envy, and existed in a hell upon earth. The proceedings of that meeting would be read in America, and make the slaveholders shake in their shoes. Lord Palmerston, too, would rejoice in that demonstration, as the pressure from without would assist his arguments in the legislature.

The meeting then broke up.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Dec. 9.
On motion of Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Boyd in the Chair. Mr. Bayly offered a resolution referring the several parts of the President's Message to the

Mr. Giddings offered an amendment, that so much of the Message as relates to our domestic policy be referred to the Judiciary Committee. There were Monday, the 16th; Thursday, the 19th; and Monday, ne things which he heartily approved, and others which he condemned. There was no deception or uncertainty in any part of it. The views expressed y Mr. Fillmore on the subject of the Veto are as trong as those avowed by Jackson, Tyler and

The latter part of the message says, in effect, that the fugitive slave law shall remain in force, and that if a bill be passed for its repeal, the President will veto it. In reference to his duty to execute the laws, Mr. Giddings regarded it as a menace that the reference to his duty to execute the free people of the North shall submit to the law, or the President will call in the army and navy forces. This is unworthy of the President of the United States in the nineteenth century. Freemen are not to be governed by swords and cannon, but by law. The President has not power to enforce the law, freemen of the North to when it commands the leave their workshops and dwellings, to chase fugi-tives, put iron on their limbs, and return them to their torments. The army and navy cannot command the carrying out of such a law. The general govthe carrying out of such a law. The general government has no power to uphold slavery; it is an who admires true eloquence and talents of a high order,

institution of the States.
In his district, the slave-catcher was regarded as worse than a pirate or a murderer. And the moment cannon are brought against Northern freemen, that moment the death-knel) of the Republic is sounded. President is. He is in favor of the fugitive slave law, and by it the administration must stand or fall. The lines of freedom and slavery are drawn as wide of that separates Dives and Laza portion of as the impassable guilt that separates Dives an Laz-arus. We know where parties stand. Out of 15,-000 fugitives in the North, not more than four or five have been captured. Nine out of ten of the Whig papers have denounced and execrated this law, and the public indignation will sweep it out of law, and the public indignation will sweep it out of

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, said, in offering an chanic's Institute at Salem, to a crowded assembly Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, said, in offering an amendment, that as a citizen of a free State, he disavowed, for himself and those he represented, and for the whole State of Illinois, the revolutionary seditious, and, he might say, treasonable, sentiments ditious, and, he might say, treasonable, sentiments ditious, and the might say treasonable, sentiments ditious, and the might say treasonable, sentiments ditious, and the might say treasonable and the might say the same than the same transmitted as a citizen a says of it—

The Essex County Freeman says of it—

The lecture on Thursday evening by Geo. Thompson, Esq., M. P., was upon the subject of British Indian dispersion of the same transmitted as a citizen a for the whole State of initions, the distinctions, and, he might say, treasonable, sentiments dia, and was an instructive, entertaining around by Mr. Giddings, who objected to the fugilayound by Mr. Giddings, tive slave act. This is a fraud on the constitution, and on common honesty. To profess adherence to the Constitution, and at the same time to object to the law, is an absurdity. The law being in execution of the Constitution, if it had not been for those with whom the gentleman acts, there would have been no occasion for this law. Would he tell us that without this clause, the Constitution would have been adopted? The act of '33 to carry out this provision was signed by Washington.

They did not conceive that they were trampling on the rights of human nature—they considered that they were observing good faith; but in the course of time, voluntary associations were organized, underground railroads constructed, and the law illegally rights. The conduct of certain individuals became unsted. The conduct of certain individuals became lanthropy. It is an issue of the suprenacy of the Constitution and power of the Government, and the subversion of the law of the country.

The amendment of Mr. Giddings was voted down,

From the Providence Morning Mirror. STOPPING AGITATION.

after an incidental debate.

the efforts of certain politicians to stop agitation on the slavery question. The abolitionists are not doing half so much to agitate the public mind on this subject as the very ones who are loudest in deprecating any agitation. Every Union meeting called is but another form of agitating the subject. The Nashville Convention was a most fruitful source of agitation. The mobbing of Thompson in Boston, made more capital for the Abolitionists, gave them a better string to here upon and create sympathy, than made more capital for the Abolitionists, gave them any other course that could have been taken. Suppose those who disapproved of the course of Mr. Thompson had stayed at home, or even quietly listened to what he had to say, would there have been anything like the talk, the newspaper discussion, and the agitation, that there has been? Not at all, and the allow slaveholders to pursue their victims on rights of man and British constitutional law, and outrage on humanity. He regarded the fugitive as a disgrace to America, a defiance to the as a disgrace to America, a defiance to the lice civilized world, and an outrage on their com-

mark, and were hastening the downfall of a system so hateful as American slavery. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. Charlon seconded, and the Rev. J. C. Houston supported the resolution, and both expressed their sympathy for the fugitive slaves, and denounced, in strong terms, the conduct of the American Congress in reference to slavery. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Facilish of the American Congress in reference to slavery.

The Facilish of the American Congress in reference to slavery.

The Facilish of the first motto is 'agitate,' 'agitate,' and that is the support of the property of the facility can Congress in reference to slavery. The tesolu-tion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Mills was next called upon. The English, he said, were to a great extent the supporters of American slavery, and held the destinies of the slaves nearly in their own hand. In Hindostan they had a

SETTLEMENT UNSETTLED.

The New York Express, an utter Hunker Whig essions. Is it worth whil

Rev. G. Bell proposed, and Mr. W. W. Brown Elements of the most dangerous character, it ca We must confess that never in our day, le

> The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders

BOSTON, DEC. 13, 1850.

LECTURES BY GEORGE THOMPSON. ESQ., M. P.

At the earnest invitation of numerous friends, this distinguished philanthropist and eloquent orator has ented to deliver a course of

> FIVE LECTURES. AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE,

in Boston, to commence on Monday evening, De the 23d of December.

The first three Lectures will embrace the History Condition and Prospects of British India; the last two will be on the Reform Movements of Great Britin. Tickets for the Course, One Dollar each. Single Lecture Ticket, 25 cents. For sale at 21 Combill, at the several Bookstores, and at the Temple.

The time for commencing each lecture is fixed at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely.

We again notify those in this city, who are de sirous of hearing Mr. Thompson, that they must avail themselves of the opportunity given by this course of lectures, as they will enjoy no other-Mr. T. having very properly decided, both as a matter of self re spect and in relation to his position at home, not to speak in Boston on any other occasion during his present visit. Every one who appreciates his untiring labors in behalf of suffering humanity universally, or should resolve to attend these lectures

THE LABORS OF A WEEK

The desire to see and hear Mr. Thompson is m From this time forward, he should know where the ifested in every direction, and applications are daily made to him to address lyceums, popular gatherings, &c., entirely beyond his ability to comply with a tenth

On Thursday evening, he lectured before the Me

been adopted? The act of '93 to carry out this provision was signed by Washington.

Is the gentleman, more pure, benevolent, and patriotic, than the Father of his country? That act was voted for by the framers of the Constitution.

They did not correctly that they were trampling on the country is that they were trampling on the country. In draw the character and capabilities of the capacity of the inhabitants and their native soil. He claimed for them they are trampling on the country. In draw the character and capabilities of the country. In draw the character and capabilities of the country. In draw the character and capabilities of the country. In draw the character and capabilities of the character and capabilitie

tional prosperity.

On Saturday evening, the contemplated reception meeting in the Town Hall, at Abington was, on consultation, unanimously adjourned to Tuesday next, (Dec 17th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., in consequence of the severity of the storm and the almost impassable state We have heard of an old lady, who, while sitting in the profoundest quiet of a Friends' meeting, and seeing a mouse in rather close proximity to her feet, made some audible exclamation. Alarmed at what had happened, she again exclaimed, there, I've spoke in meeting! there, I've spoke again! Why, I keen speaking! forcibly reminded of this anecdote by forcibly reminded of this anecdote by forcibly reminded of this anecdote by Ramarks were also made by the Rev. Mr. Ward of

scably, estimated numerically at fifteen hundred. It Pozas, by Grace Greenwood. Boston: Ticknor, was listened to with rapt attention, frequently interws listened to with rapt attention, frequently interruted by spontaneous bursts of applause, and gave the highest satisfaction.

AS. Society, Mr. Thompson delivered an address on salvery in the Universalist meeting-house at Weynouth, to a crowded and delighted assembly.

eapacity for living, for the moment, in an ideal creation, bold imagination, and verse now all melody, now mouth, to a crowded and delighted assembly.

lev. John T. Sargent. of this city, appears in the Ivening Transcript of Monday. MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

b promote the dissolution of the Union, I feel it my tuty, as a friend and fellow-passenger of Mr. T., to lear my testimony to the injustice of that accusation. Ishould have communicated this protest before, but have waited for some disclaimer of Mr. Thompson which I might endorse; and here you have it, in the Liberator's report of his speech at Lynn, where the allower to this and of the speech at Lynn, where the allower to this and of the speech at Lynn, where the allower to this and of the speech at Lynn, where the allower to this and of the speech at Lynn, where the allower to this and of the speech at Lynn, where the allower to the speech at Lynn, where the allower to the speech at Lynn, where the speech at

in he alludes to this and other false charges. On my passage to this country,'s ays he, 'I held no conversation with my fellow-passengers on the subject of sluvery, nor did lever express an opinion on the question I believe this to be strictly true, and fro nacy with Mr. T. not exceeded by that of any other passenger on board the Canada, I may safely challenge the proof that he ever cherished the purpose or expressed the sentiment which is deemed so observed the sentiment which is deemed to be sentiment which is determined to be sentiment which is deemed to be sentiment which is deemed to be sentiment which is determined to be sentiment.

or expressed are sentiment which is deemed so ob-paxious. Indeed, it so happened, more than once on our voyage, during my conversations with others on the subject of the fugitive slave bill and its collate-ral interests, that I urged Mr. Thompon, as he sat near me, to express his opinion; but his reply was invariably to the effect, that he should not deem it proper for him, there or then, to enter into any such al, we do not see how any intelligent and candid per

With a desire for justice, I am, very truly,
Yours, &c., JOHN T. SARGENT.

GEORGE THOMPSON AT SALEM.

Lynn, Dec. 7, 1850.

This distinguished philanthropist delivered the sixteenth Annual Address before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, at Mechanic Hall, on Sunday evening last. It was one of the richest moral and intellectual treats it was ever my good fortune to enjoy. Mr. Thompson fully sustained his reputation as an orator of the highest order. His power over his audience was unbounded. The few 'children of a larger growth,' who foolishly and meanly hissed him before they knew a word of what he was about to utter, were silenced as if by magic. The first hiss was their only one. And without doubt, many who thus hiss ed before he began, applauded before he closed, reminding one of the line from Goldsmith, that

' Fools who came to scoff, remained to pray.' This meeting was a great triumph of free principl

as well as a great personal comp iment to Mr. Thompson. In that city where fifteen years ago he was branded as an outlaw, and ruffian hands sought his life, he now finds thousands to bid him welcome, and to applaud his eloquent advocacy of the great principles of human freedom. What has wrought this great change? There car

be only one answer given. It is the untiring zealthe almost unheard of perseverance of the few, who, through a world of contumely, have continued to advocate the rights of the slave. But for their labors, pro-slavery would now be as rampant, as in those days when it sought the life of Thompson, and actually succeeded in destroying that of Lovejoy. Other influences have been at work, but they have all been called into existence by the original anti-slavery

In Salem, the difference between 1835 and 1850 has een brought about chiefly by the praiseworthy efforts of that body of women known as the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society. Sixteen years has this Society een scattering arti-slavery seed, and we now see that it has not labored in vain. Its members have reason to rejoice that they persevered till the present moment. May they never grow weary in their well do- the Jury to judge of the Law' - and shows the 'Efing. Most surely they never will. Their success should teach us to labor with renewed zeal in every good cause. A few faithful women have changed alnost the entire sentiment of a city on a great question; for it is not too much to say, that, by their efforts in various ways, especially in those courses of lectures they have annually furnished, they have produced that state of feeling which last Sunday evening, not only 'tolerated a foreigner' in speaking against American slavery, but applauded his speech ' to the | will realize it in a wide demand for his pamphlet.

Nor is this anti-slavery change the only good ac- The District School as it was : by One who went to complished. They have demonstrated that woman is capable of conducting affairs of public moment with as much ability as the other sex. In the first days of their existence as a Society, they called on gentlemen to preside at public meetings. But for the last few years, they have, as they should, taken the matter entirely into their own hands. And that they have have attended their lectures, and the late annual address, and seen the propriety and ability of the presiding officer, Miss Eliza J. Kenny. Many will sneer at the idea of a woman presiding over a public meeting, but those who sneer cannot but admit the tact and dignity manifested by Miss Kenny on such oc-

God speed the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society n its noble work of proclaiming the principles of UNIVERSAL FREEDOM !

The Rose of Sharon: a Religious Souvenir, for 1851: Edited by Mrs. C. M. Sawyer. Boston : A Tompkins & B. B. Mussey & Co. The moral tone of this beautiful Souvenir is a spe-

cial recommendation of it, though there is rather too large an infusion of the romantic, we think, to be compatible with the idea conveyed by its title. It has everal well-written essays-among others, one on True Greatness,' by Thomas Starr King; another on 'Life as it shall be,' by Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley, as an idealist, catches many bright glimpses of the future, and seems to be prepared to 'turn the world upside down,' in order to restore it to its true osition; but, practically, he cannot transcend the Whig party and a high tariff. The following is List of the Plates in this work :- True Sympathy; Vignette Title ; Infant Devotion ; Pastoral Landscape ; Lady Teresa; Water Lilies; Cottage Life.

A Study for Young Men : or, a Sketch of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. By Rev. Thomas Binney. Boston: Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington street-1850.

Buxton was the successor of Wilberforce in the House of Commons, and for some dozen years was the distinguished leader in that body in the struggle for the abolition of West Indian slavery. Our personal acquaintance with him we shall ever remember with delight and gratitude. In him the noblest qualities were combined. He possessed the most enlarged benevolence, indomitable courage, untiring perseverance, immense firmness, childlike gentleness and affection, and all domestic virtues. As a son, husband, father as a philanthropist-he is 'A Study for Young ed the traits of his character.

Cecelia and Annette, or, Indifference and Friendship; mantic and the simple-hearted, the wise

The unusual press of matter for a few weeks past

h highest satisfaction.

In Tuesday evening, by invitation of the Female tiful volume. If depth and tenderness of feeling, rare On Wednesday evening, Mr. Thompson gave a sec-ord lecture at Plymouth.

Thompson gave a sec-monent place in our literature; and more in the heart, as fit utterance of earnest and noble thought The following statement, from the pen of the . Constance and some others are exquisitely finished expressions of the deepest and tenderest feeling, and destined to dwell long in the memory. Among the rest, there are some of which we are inclined MR. EDITOR,-Having noticed in several of the to believe the two graceful sentences which stand All. Editor,—Having noticed in several of the larger recently, a statement touching the motives of the Hon. George Thompson in coming to this country, asserting, for instance, that 'on his passage from liverpool to Boston, he made no secret of his purpose by promote the dissolution of the Union,' I feel it my

'Wherever Truth her holy warfare wages, Or Freedom pines, there let thy voice be heard; Sound like a prophet-warning down the ages, The human utterance of God's living word.'

Defence for Fugitive Slaves against the Act Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. By Lysander Spooner. Boston: Bela Marsh, 25, Cornhill: 1850.

That the Fugitive Slave Bill, as adopted at the las ssion of Congress, is immoral, at war with all the stincts of humanity, and in direct opposition to the law of God, is too plain to require an argument: tha in some of its provisions, it is equally unconstitution son can doubt. In this very able pamphlet, Mr. Spooner undertakes to prove the unconstitutionality of the Acts of Congress of 1793 and 1850, relating to persons held to service or labor,' in at least seve particulars, as follows:

1. They authorize the delivery of the slaves without a trial by jury.

2. The Commissioners appointed by the Act of 1850, are not constitutional tribunals for the adjudica-3. The State magistrates, authorized by the Act of

1793 to deliver up fugitives from service or labor, are not constitutional tribunals for that purpose. 4. The Act of 1850 is unconstitutional, in that it horises cases to be decided wholly on ex parte tes-

5. The provisions of the Act of 1850, requiring the exclusion of certain evidence, are unconstitutional. 6. The requirement of the Act of 1850, that the cases be adjudicated 'in a summary manner,' is un-

7. The prohibition, in the Act of 1850, of the issu of the writ of Habeas Corpus, for the relief of those arrested under the act, is unconstitutional.

These several points are established by Mr. Spe er, we think, in the most conclusive manner; and, therefore, for the sake of those who, in desisting or disobeying this law, desire to feel that they are con stitutionally as well as morally justified in taking such a course, we hope this pamphlet will find a circulation as wide at least as the free States. It is divided into the following Chapters :-

I. Unconstitutionality of the Act of Congress 1793 and 1850. II. The Right of Resistance, and the Right to

have the Legality of that Resistance judged of by a III. Liability of U. S. Officers to be punished, under the State Laws, for executing the Acts of 1793

and 1850. In an Appendix, Mr. Spooner attempts to show that neither the Constitution, nor either of the Acts of Congress of 1793 or 1850, requires the surrender Fugitive Slaves.' He gives 'Authorities for the Right of the Jury to judge of the Law' - examines and refutes 'Mansfield's argument against the Right of feet of Trial by Jury in nullifying other Legislation

than the Fugitive Slave Law.' In this pamphlet are given the Act of Congress of 1793, and the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850, as officially

enacted. These will be very convenient for reference. The style of Mr. Spooner is remarkably clear and able 'Defence for Fugitive Slavess,' and we trust h

it. Revised edition. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 110 Washington street-1850.

This genial and instructive work was first pub lished in Boston in 1833, and received at that time with unqualified favor. A second and larger edition was issued in New York with equal success. It was ost nothing by the change, all can bear witness who is a new edition, revised by the author, Rev. Warren subsequently republished in London. The presen Buiton-the typographical execution and paper being excellent. It ought to find a place in all School Li braries; and there is not a family in which it would not be read with delight, both by parent and child. At this season of the year for making presents, we recommend this delightful volume, by a most loving and estimable man, as deserving of special considera-

> A Familiar Exposition of the Constitution of the United States; containing a Brief Commentary on every Clause, explaining the true Nature, Reason and Objects thereof; designed for the Use School Libraries and General Readers. With an Appendix, containing important Public Documents illustrative of the Constitution. By Joseph Story, LL. D., Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. Boston; Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washing-

This volume is one of deep interest to every American citizen, and embodies much learning, great legal acumen, and important historical informatio The Appendix contains the following papers :- Dec laration of Rights by the Continental Congress of 1774: Declaration of Independence; Articles of Confederation; Constitution of the United States; Washington's Farewell Address; Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty; An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the

Richard Edney and the Governor's Family. A Rus Urban Tale, simple and popular, yet cultured and noble, of Morals, Sentiment and Life, practically treated and pleasantly illustrated: containing, also Hints on being Good and doing Good. By the au thor of ' Margaret,' and ' Philo,' - Margaret, a Tale of the Real and the Ideal, and Philo, an Evange liad. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1850. We have not yet found time to read the whole of this volume of 468 pages, but we have read enough to

see that it is not less attractive and unique than are those remarkable productions of the same author, Men'; and most graphically has Mr. Binney portray. (Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Augusta, Me.,) 'Margaret and Philo.' It is a book for the fire-side during the winter evenings,-for the old and the young, the ro and the igwith other Tales. Translated from the French of Madame Guizot. Boston: Published by A. Tompkins, 33 Cornhill.

We see it is highly commended in journals, its peculiarities and eccentricities not being wholly overlooked. Some extracts from it, hereafter wholly overlooked. will enable our readers to form their own opinion o

THE PUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA: LETTER PROM HENRY BIER. My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I now address you from Sandwich, Canada Wee where there are 'free soil, free speech, free la free men.' Here, we, the hunted refugees fror der the stars and stripes of the United States, just been holding a large Convention, where we posed no slaveholder would dare set his posed no starte. But we were much mistab which the facts will show. What is it that ther not do or say? Where is it that they dare no when they have the least prospect of dragging a tol ored woman into hellish bondage? A public not was given for our meeting, which this slavedoubtless learned in Detroit, where he had be watching, for several days, for a female slare, when he had recaptured in the city of Chicago, bu was rescued from him by a club of brave-h men of color, and sent on board a steamboat down the lake for Canada. Not long after our ne ing had organized, where there were several hi refugees fresh from the galling yoke of si slave-hunter was recognized standing up in our nee-ing, by several persons who had been his victim a outh. It was soon whispered around slave-hunter was in the room, looking and inqu for the woman. In less than five minutes, the who meeting was thrown into the most indignant code ment. The salutation that Marshal Haynau receive at the London brewery bears no comparison with this A rush was made upon the soul-driver, who sue ed in making his way out at the door. The yells of the excited whip-scarred and hunted slare for ven gear ce and blood were perfectly terrific. He was sign ed by the nape of the neck, and dragged toward the river; some were striking him with sticks, some his knives and pistols drawn, women were throwing un in his face, &c. &c., while the poor devil cried loud for mercy, and was heard for the first time in his li perhaps, to call colored men gentlemen. 'Oh! g tlemen, gentlemen, do have mercy on me! Spare ; life, for God's sake! Will you let me go to jail? I an abolitionist! My motives are of the purest e ter.' It was only by the courage and in a few stout colored men, who wished to obs law, and who were aided by the magistrate of this place, that he was rescued from the mob, and locked up in prison. Several justices of the peace, a others who wished to see him back to De out being killed, or seeing the jail broken down the mob, got the fellow into a covered wagon, and laid whips to the horse, amid showers of brickles and clubs. They carried him a distance of two miles up to the ferry, and thence across to Detroit, much faster than he came from thence into Canada,

I thank God that Canada is a land of refuge for th poor hunted slave, who can find no spot on which he can stand under the United States govern not be liable to be seized and hurried back to hi bonds. We are driven here now by hundreds, re even by thousands, in consequence of the Fugitive Slave Law. Where should we flee to for refuge, there were no Canada? It has been but a few day since a free colored man, near Detroit, was seized, a the command of a slave-hunter, who claimed him as his slave. He was dragged first to prison, and theace before the U. S. Commissioner. Many of the citizen knew Giles Rose to be a free man. He was prepared to prove his freedom, but was denied a trial by jury He sent for his free papers, but was denied the private of the pri ilege of showing them; and before the Cass party would allow them to be shown, they paid the sirre hunter \$500 for the free man, (as it was just before the State election,) in order to stop the agitation. Hence it is plainly to be seen, that a free man of color stands no chance for his liberty in the United States, if a slaveholder should claim him as a slave.

I have now planted my standard, as you will see by reading my Prospectus, in Sandwich, Catada West. This is the most central point among the fugitives in Canada. Most of them pass over Detroit river into that land of freedom, I am surrounde with hundreds of them, who have lately been drive to this place, and many of whom must suffer greatly for the necessaries of life, if they do not receive held from the other side. They need instruction, the need assistance. Their condition ought to be mide

known to the world. In order that I may take some humble part in the work, I have concluded to commence a newspaper here, through which our people may be heard. commence it under the most embarrassing circu stances ; yet I am resolved, by the aid of those whe are interested in our enterprise, to continue it at least for one year. My wife expects also to comment

week. Yours, for justice to down-trodden humanity, HENRY BIBB Sandwich, (Canada West.) Nov. 20, 1850.

LETTER FROM HIRAM WILSON. St. Cathahine's, (Niagara District, Canada West,) Dec. 4, 1850. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I take the liberty to inform you, that my present residence in Canada is at St. Catharine's, and my postoffice address as above.

Since my return to Canada, I have been occupie mainly, with the removal of my family from Western District to this section of the province, by have taken pains to inquire into the condition and prospects of the recent refugees who have come of as the result of the infamous and hornbly wicked Fugitive Slave Bill. Probably not less than 3000 har taken refuge in this country since the first of September; and but for the manly and Christian-la demonstrations against the bill, which have become very common in the Northern States, thousands men would have been driven over. In the Western Dis trict, where I have been till within a few days, the have become quite numerous; and though many them are without employment, and consequently it destitute and perplexed condition, it is gratifying to know that a liberal spirit prevails in the West, which promises to relieve them in that quarter.

In the Home District, the heart of which is Torns to, there has been a great influx of colored people. Not having been there since my return, I am noshie to state any thing with definiteness respecting the From what I know of the people in that Dismis-

I have confidence to believe that the sable exileral not be allowed to suffer materially. In the Nigas District, of which this is the most important plant fresh fugitives are namerous. The Methodist plat of worship, where I preached last Sabbath evening was thronged with them. Most of them in this past and vicinity find employment, and are likely to well, yet individual cases of distress and anxiety at frequently coming to light, which require sympath and prompt attention. Our glorious work of anglis rating the condition and assuaging the sorrors a the afflicted and suffering is onward. Ceasing fra man, we are to look to God alone, and in the spin and confidence indicated by the renerable Clarkson

motto 'Go on, regardless of difficulties.' I was sorry to precive that so renowned and secellent a champion of freedom as George Thompson should have been disturbed and prevented from speaking, at his reciption meeting in Fancuil Ha I would fondly hope that, ere this, his adversarie of ashamed of their conduct.

Faithfully and truly yours,

HIRAM WILSON

THE BAZAAR AT FANEUIL HALL Will open in Thursday next, with its attractiveness and splendor, and for an object as and ciful, comprehensive, sublime and Christ-like steel yet excited the synpathy or invoked the sid of its philanthropist and Christian. Go, and help it

position to t court in sess court, to giv yers, constal substance, w nearly the e came ten mi resolutions, s most unanim tor from this tion—his ter the Democrat ther talent no breeders and alave-breeder chance at all. the fugitive b Other candida The Consti Indianapolis i up of lawyers and office. T suffrage, to prand from bear not this the la But the Const and whether a on it will do nature and en conjunction w the enslavemen in the North or holders have d

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DER GRAMMON Since I last wrote you, from Richmond, I have Since I have held anti-fugitive-slave-law meetings in different held anti-fugitive-stave-naw meetings in different wayne, Randolph and Jay counties. The Wayne, the county town of Randolph, was a great gathering. It was held on the afternoon of a great gathering. from ten and twelve miles around, to worship God by pledging themselves to resist, at all hazship uou of production of said law in this county. An orthodo Quaker was President, and an Orthodoz Quaorthogo Quartery. Four resolutions were discussed, her was secretary and storied by a rising vote—several hundreds voting for them, only three against them :-Resolved. That it is the right and duty of the slave

Resolved, That it is our right and duty to incite sal to all slaves to escape from slavery.

Resolved. That it is our right and duty to resis Resolved, and laws and constitutions that rethe execution of the control of their masters, or forquire stares of one slavery, or us to incite and aid

then to escape.
Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to re-Resolved, that of the fugitive slave law recently pased by Congress, because it makes escape from sla-77, and inciting and aiding slaves to escape, crimes, to be punished by fines and dungeons.

Thus we worshipped our God, by inciting all slaves to resist the authority and to escape from the cruelof their masters, by pledging our lives, fortune and honor to aid them in their efforts; and by a declaranonot to are unceasing hostility to all laws and constinon or our the forbid slaves to escape the tyrant's grasp, or us to aid them. Such is the worship which, under present circumstances, can alone be acceptable to God from this nation. I wish some Sunday might be set apart for the whole North unitedly to worship God this manner, by entering into a 'solemn league and covenant, in defiance of all laws and constitutions, to incite and aid all slaves to escape from slave-The people of the North owe it as a sacred duty to themselves, their posterity, and their God, to enter at once into such a 'solemn league and cove-

came to this place, the county town of Jay, by nous appointment, to hold a meeting in the Court louse, to rouse the people to a stern and efficient opposition to the fugitive law. I arrived, and found the must in session. The judge promptly adjourned the court, to give place to the meeting; and judge, lawters, constables, clerks and sheriff staid to hear, and to help on the agitation. The above resolutions, in substance, were adopted-but one voting against, and nearly the entire assembly voting for them. Many came ten miles to aid the healthful work. The same resolutions, substantially, have been heartily and almost unanimously adopted in all my meetings.

By the way, JESSE D. BRIGHT, United States Senater from this State, is now busy trying to get a re-election-his term expiring next spring. His own party, the Democratic, is disgusted with him, as having neither talent nor honesty-except to be a tool of slavebreeders and kidnappers. He himself is an actual save-breeder and slave-hunter. They say he has no chance at all. Good! Let every man who voted for the fugitive bill be consigned to infamy and oblivion. Other candidates are in the field, who, it is thought, will succeed against him. The Constitutional Convention now assembled at

Indianapolis is playing a desperate game. It is made up of lawyers and political hacks, seeking for place and office. They have voted so to alter the Constituion as to exclude negroes, mnlattoes and Indians from suffrage, to prevent them from coming into the State, and from bearing witness against a white man! Is not this the land of the free and home of the brave! But the Constitution is to be submitted to the people, The slaveholders know that the laborers of and their hopes will be realized, if the Northern laoters do not take their stand in open, determined astility to this last act of tyranny under the cloak of republicanism. Now is the day of salvation or endition to the laborers of the North. Submit to this law, and you show yourselves fit only to be

There are many fugitives in the log cabins of Indima. I meet some of them every day. They are determined to meet the enemy here. Their motto is-ABERTY OF DEATH. They are armed, and will answer the kidnapper's demand, whether he comes as a marshal, deputy marshal, assistant, judge, commissioner, 'claimant, or his or her agent,' with a rifle ball through his heart, and then let the laws of the State deal with them as they may. To die on the gallows for refusing to be slaves, and for defending themselves, their wires and children against kidnappers, is less terrible to them than slavery. I honor their resolution and their object, but I deprecate the means by which they seek to carry out their plans. But can I blame them? cannot. This nation, in its religion and government, has never taught them any higher or more patent law of life, but has ever infused into their learts the sentiment, that resistance to tyrants is obesence to God; that he is the true saint and hero the sinkes down the oppressor; and that he is the mean, cowardly traitor to humanity who, without re-

estance unto blood, submits to chains and alavery. During the past season, a coupany of kidnappers ham Kentucky invaded the town of Newport, Wayne unty, at midnight. Many figitives were there, bring in comfort and peace. Tiese, with the aboliamists, having heard of their approach, were gathered testher in the centre of the vill ge. The kidnappers nde up to them, armed with pisols and bowie knives. Many of the people collected were armed with rifles and other deadly weapons. On was pointed out to the kidnappers, by the person who had led them on as slave. The leaders of the firatical band rushed on him to secure him. The funtive—a resolute, determined man-stepped back, rew up and cocked his gun, ready to shoot him dwn. His hand was fared from blood, that time might be had for remonstrance. The kidnappers were urrounded by armed men, determined to do or die. hey were calmly but armly assured, that if they shed a drop of blood, or attempted to arrest one man, no one of them would erer leave the place alive. They appealed to the whites, endeavoring to induce them to allow them to capture their slaves, several of whom they saw before them; but the appeal was in vin. The blustering discreants concluded that discreion was the better part of valor, and wheeled and rde off, empty han-

ded as they came. Is it the right and duty of the people of the North to locite and assist the slaves of the South to rebel against the their masters! It is; and glad am I that the nation, by the recent fugitive law, has male this distinct ishaten is rebellion on the part of the slaves. Such exhibited.

THE RIGHT OF THE SLAVE TO BE PREE. rebellion, and such alone, I advocate. Then, if the

Thank God, that the recent fugitive slave bill distinetly forces these two propositions upon the entire North. The Constitution and the law of 1793 did the same, but not so clearly and fully as the law of September, 1850, does. Any law, constitution, book, or decree, of heaven or earth, (none such ever came from nature's God,) that contravenes this right and duty on the part of the slave or his friends, must be wrong, and out to be disobeyed and resisted.

But more of this. Queer things happen out here,

of which I will apprise thee as soon as I have time. Affectionately thine, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. Dear Garrison, I cannot express the deep sadness I feel at not being able to see and greet GEO. THOMPSON once more. It is my last chance of seeing that great-hearted friend of Humanity in this life. His fearless constancy and fidelity to the cause of the American bondman, and of the downtrodden millions of Europe and Hindostan, endear him to every person in whose bosom man finds a higher place than institutions. I believe the name of Courier. this life. His fearless constancy and fidelity to the George Thompson should and will be entered, on the records of this world, as one of earth's brightest and noblest ornaments. He has shown himself to be the fall plants of the shown himself to be the fall plants. He has shown himself to be the fall plants of the shown himself to be the fall plants. The has shown himself to be the fall plants of the shown himself to be the fall plants of the shown and statesmen are forgotten, he will be loved and revered as the hero and champion of the human race. Europe, Africa, Asia and America—the four quarters of the globe—will yet do homage to his spirit and his deeds. I have been with him in Boston, in Glasgow, in Edinburgh, in Manchester, and in London, in advocating the cause of humanity. Now he is near me, and for the last time, and I cannot get to him. My duty lies here, and I must stay and do it. He is consecrated in my heart. May God bless him, and give him the desire of his heart—the redemption of our common nature from the descrations of sla-George Thompson should and will be entered, on the

us as felons for aiding men, women and children to escape from slavery. Let it be done boldly, openly. Let fugitive slaves come together, with their friends, and openly discuss their rights. Let the call go out to all the nation, and let slaveholders and their slaves meet face to face, (if the former will come.) Let that convention send a memorial to Congress. Such a convention send a memorial to Congress. Such as the residual convention send a memorial to convention send a memorial to Congress. Such as the residual convention send a memorial to Congress. Such as the residual convention send a memorial to Congress. Such as the residual convention send a memorial to Congress. Such as the residual conventions are conventions as the residual convention send a memorial to Congress. Such as the residual conventions are conventions as the residual convention send a memorial to Congress. convention, at this time, would shake the nation.

Every slave State would be represented there. Invite Webster, Clay, Fillmore and Stuart to come and address them. It would be a scene! Would Massachusetts or Congress attempt to prevent such a meetconvention, at this time, would shake the nation. chusetts or Congress attempt to prevent such a meeting:
ing? Do try it! Such a meeting would powerfully
tend to hasten the final issue—(1) the dissolution of
the Union; (2) and then, the abolition of slavery.
Do think of this, and get the committee to think of
it. Perhaps you have. I don't see the Liberator. I

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The perhaps you have the perhaps am starved for want of it. H. C. W.

### THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

Whereas, the 'Fugitive Slave Bill,' recently passed But the Constitution is to be submitted to the people, and whether adopted or not, the discussions and voting the will do much to open wide their eyes to the nature and encroachments of the Slave Power. In this country, and oppressive in its provisions and the country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In this country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In this country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In this country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In this country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In the country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In this country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In the country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In the country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In the country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In this country, and oppressive in its provisions and the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the slave Power. In the country is provisions to the country conjunction with the fugitive bill, it will go far to requisitions towards all classes of citizens in the free conjunction with the fugitive bill, it will go far to show them the alternative that is before them, i. e., the enslavement of the laborers of the North, or the disenstralment of the laborers of the South. States, so called; and, whereas, this law is repugnant to the genius and spirit of the Constitution of this States, as well as to our in the North or freedom in the South is the issue. Slave-holders have decreed slavery to the laborers of the Northern capital-North, and have confederated with Northern capital-lave aurelyes; to do good to all men as we have onists and political demagogues to carry their point. love ourselves; to do good to all men as we have op-The fugitive slave law is one link in the chain they portunity; to hide the outcast, and bewray not him

Resolved, That as free citizens of the Old Bay the North must be enslaved, or the laborers of the State, we cannot but feel mortified and indignant South must be made free. By means of Webster and that a statute so barbarous and inhuman as the Fugiother Northern allies, they expect to gain their ends; tive Slave Bill has been passed by Congress, and made the law of the land; and that any of our statesmen o this Commonwealth exerted an influence in procuring its enactment. We cannot but regard it as a monstrous stride backward, in regard to the benevolent and Christian enterprises of the age, and justly exposing us to the scorn of the civilized world.

Resolved, That we cannot regard ourselves as un der any moral obligation to carry out this law; nor can we persuade ourselves that there is a citizen to be found among us, 'so destitute of love to his country and his race, and so devoid of all justice,' as to aid in returning a fugitive slave under this enact-

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the slave, to the colored free man, whose liberty is in peril, to our beloved but dishonored country, and to each other, that we will endeavor to assiduously use all the honorable and lawful means within our power, to procure the speedy repeal of this odious law, and to withdraw the network of the speedy repeal of this odious law, and to withdraw the patronage of the Federal Government in every form, from the institution of slavery.

in every form, from the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That we believe it has now become the duty of the Legislature of this State, at its approaching session, to provide for the appropriate of the statement of the Chronotype, that he was present at the Abolitionist meeting in Boston, or held any association with them. ing session, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners in each county, whose duty it shall be to

ister and Liberator, for publication. JOHN LEE, Chairman.

D. L. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

#### ATTENTION! DECORATION OF FANEUIL HALL.

The friends in the country, who propose to supply the evergreen, savin, &c., for decoration, are requested to bring it to the Hall as early in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 17th, as possible. A very large quantity will be needed, and can be used to good purpose. And as only two days can be had to prepare the

Hall for the Fair, it is particularly requested that all, who can volunteer their aid for this purpose, will meet at Faneuil Hall at 9 'clock, A. M., of the 17th. A larger force than common will be needed on that and the following days.

# ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

As some of our readers in the city may see the To To refuse obedience to and b escape from their when many new and interesting experiments will be ther remarks until we learn the nature of the report.

CITY ELECTION.

rebellion, and such alone, I advocate. Then, if the masters attempt to enforce obedience and prevent escape, I would not blame the slaves if they cut their oppressors down. They know no higher nor holier rule, and can act on none other. Two questions are forced upon the people of the North:—

1. The right and duty of the slaves to escape.

2. Our right and duty to incite and assist them to escape.

	L. Villand	VOTES FOR MAYOR.				
Wards.	Bigelow.	Amory.	Goodrich.	Mussey.	Scattering.	
1.	510	57	203	76	3	
2.	533	2	250	40	-	
3.	429	37	74	- 54	2 2 7 10 6	
	495	180	61	69	2	
5.	456	77	57	58	7	
6.	477	187	64	86	10	
7.	433	146	51	54	6	
8.	452	172	65	59	10	
4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	348	121	78	55	-	
10.	327	85	37	78	10 2	
11.	355	66	80	72	1	
12.	582	18	98	61	3	
28,000	-	100.70	-	-	-	
	5397	1148	1121	762	46	
Vhole	vote, 847	0.				

Melanchily.—At Colebrook, N. H., on the 30th ult, four boys, two sons of Elijah Sawyer, and two of Charles Currier, were sent into the woods after some colar timber. Not returning at night, search was meeting of fugitive slaves in Massachusetts? Inviting all to come together, from all the Northern States, to consider the rights and duties of slaves, and our rights and duties in regard to their escape, and in regard to all laws and constitutions that would brand the same spot, about fifteen rods from the shore. The precise manner in which they perished is not known. The youngest was 12 and the oldest 22 years of age.

Mr. Pendergast,

Mrs. Illsley, Jane Knapp, Richard Plummer,

P H Richardson,

P. A. Towle,

Wm Allen,

Lee Clafflin, J A Andrews,

Wm R Rich,

Alex Wilson

Edward Earle,

CHARLTON.
Anson Bugbee,
Peter Darling,
Collection,

Samuel Allen, C Partridge,

Collection, Cyrus Wilder, J Lewis,

James Duncan, Collection,

Wm Foster,
John M Fales,
Adolphus Hamilton,
Henry Allen,
J G Hathaway,

C G Boynton,

R Cummings, H N Fay,

C Gidlings, A Wellington A Gilbert,

Collection, M J Henshaw,

Anson Griffin.

Mary Howard, E W Thwing, A little friend, E D Hudson,

Samuel Daniels Lombard Dale, Friend, E T Stowell,

PLYMOUTH.

I & E Morton,

Thomas Sears,

I Morton,

M. Lyon, George W Cobb, Joseph Allen, J H Harlow,

J Washburn, Bourne Spooner, Andrew E Russell, Oliver T Wood,

L Wallace,

R Elmer, Wm Gibson

SPRINGPIELD.

H Brown,

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

Collection,

WEST MEDWAY.

Mr. Bradford,

Collection,

BOSTON.

Elias Haskell,

Abbey Burgess, Collection,

E C Cranston,

John Borden,

1.00 E Harris & Co.
1.00 Wm Tucker,
50 George C Ballou
1.00 T R Blake & Co.

Dr. Allen, Mrs. Ballou,

Mr. Farnum,
1.00 Benjamin Barker,
1.00 Collection,

1.00 PROVIDENCE.
1.00 Thos Steinburg,

1.00 Ino L Clark,
1.00 Geo L Clark,
1.00 Wm Chase,
50 Stephen Atwater,
50 Paulina W. Davis,
50 A Lady, by T Davis,
50 Collection

Thomas Brown,

25.00 George Adams, 3.00 Henry P Trask, 5.00 John Wright,

2.00 C C Barry,

A Fogg, 1.00 L Houghton,

1.00 Joab Hapgood,
1.00 southboac'.
2.00 James S Savage,
50 NORTHBRIDGE.
1.00 Amos White,
50 Contribution

Friend, Friend, Edwin Booth,

John Hamilton

Seth Hunt,

50 Cash, 25 David Joy, 50 Lyman Parsons, 25 Rufus Ellis, 25 Moses Breck, 25 J P Williston,

50 Cash, 35 Geo T Davis,

A Wyman,

Collection,
Wm S Everett,
Geo Mougay,

Cash, •

Collection,

25 Collection, 1.00 Geo H Newhall,

1.00 Nathaniel Wood, Ji
1.00 Oliver Edes,
1.00 William Davis,
1.00 L Lovell,
1.00 Lemuel Simmons,
1.00 George W Briggs,
1.00 Johnson Davie,
5.00 Samuel Barnes,
1.00 Friend,
1.00 Friend,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

William R Drew, 5.00 Abner S Taylor, 1.00 Nathaniel Wood, Jr.

By Jonathan Walker.

[The above donations, through Jonathan Walker, were accidentally omitted from the acknowledgment in October.]

An able review of the speech made by Benja

min R. Curtis, Esq., at Fancuil Hall, from the pen of

William L. Bowditch, Esq. will be given next week.

A friend in Abington, by Lewis Ford, Friends in Weymouth, by John Robie, A friend in Lynn, John O. Rees, Boston, George G. Channing, Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Francis Downing,

50 50 8 H Brown, 1.00 Collection,

35 Geo T Day 1.00 Collection,

50

GREENFIELD

WESTMINSTER.

CHELSEA.

50 Contribution, 50 Wm Hall,

F Bates,

1.00 Wm Ritchie,

E Jones.

1.00 Collection,

By Loring Moody.

3.82

1.00

By William C. Nell.

By Calvin Fairbanks.

E T Martin & Co. Geo Low & Co.

1.00

50 50

10.00

WOONSOCKET.

A Stampede.-Between one hundred and fifty and A Sampeac.—Detween one numeric and my and two hundred negro slaves, belonging to Indians of the Seminole and Creek Nations, have eloped from their masters and are on their way to Mexico, and will no doubt endeavor to follow the route taken by Wild Cat, the Seminole chief, last summer, who conducted about Wm Cruthers, The following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously, at a very full and spirited meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, Mass. held Friday evening, Oct. 25, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 25, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 25, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 26, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 26, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 26, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 26, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 26, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 26, for the consideration of the Fuday evening, Oct. 26, for the consideration of the Fuday evening the fu

The figuitive slave law is one link in the chain they are forging for the Northern mechanic and farmer. They think, and think truly, that if this law can be enfarced upon the North, the work of making slave-ry the corner-stone of their republican edifice is fore,

Resolved, That as free citizens of the Old Bay

Col. Wm. S. Hamilton, the youngest son of the distinguished Alexander Hamilton, died in Sacramento city, California, on the 7th of August, from a disease of the heart. HOLLISTON.

John Batchelder,
George E Jonnson,
Cyrus Houghton,
B G Batchelder,
M Pike,

I W Ward,
Collection,
Mrs. P Allen,
Joab Hapgood,
SOUTHBOU
James S S.

at Liverpool on the 30th of October, with his Panor-ama, in the ship Constantine, from New York.

To A bill has been introduced into the Arkansas Legislature for the removal of all free negroes from the State.

About seventy Irishmen, engaged on a new building in New York, stopped work because a negro was employed.

Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Sentinel says that there is a solemn and unbending determination, that the State of Mississippi shall take the lead in the resistance to the aggressions, which, if not resisted, will overwhelm the South in ruin. The Legislature of Mississip, i have ordered 15,000 copies of Washington's Farewell Address to be printed.

The Union party (Georgia election) have carried 54 out of 60 counties, and 30 remain to be heard from.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Chaplin's Case. - The trial of William L. Chaplin missioners in each county, whose duty it shall be to extend to all persons claimed as fugitives from slavery, at the expense of the Commonwealth, all the protection, counsel, and comfort, which can lawfully be given, and that we will memorialize the Legislature for this purpose.

Voted, That the preamble and resolutions be sent to the Emancipator and Republican, the Salem Register and Liberator, for publication. of his bail at \$19,000, a sum so excessive that his friends were not at the instant able to meet the demand. Whether they will succeed in raising the ount remains to be seen.

The steamer Columbus, plying between Baltimore and the Southern ports, when off Point Lookout, near the mouth of the Potomac, took fire on account of an obstruction in the smoke-pipe, and was burnt to the water's edge. By this accident nine lives

To In Jamaica the cholera still rages to a great extent. The deaths from this disease are from 150 to 200 per day.

# THE DISTURBANCE AT PANEUIL HALL

On Monday afternoon, a hearing was granted before the Mayor and Aldermen, on complaint of certain citizens against Marshal Tukey and the body of police under him, for dereliction of duty at the Re-ception meeting given to George Thompson, Esq. in Fancuil Hall, in witnessing the lawless interruption of that meeting by a band of organized rioters, and Liberator in season, this week, to avail themselves of making no efforts whatever to preserve the peace.the notice, we announce with great pleasure that Dr.

D. J. Peck, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a young and accomplished colored physician, will deliver his second lecture upon Electrical Psychology in the vestry of Mr.

Orimotic was presented and ably argued by Edmund Duiney and Wendell Phillips, Esqrs. The defence of the Marshal was, that he acted under the instructions of the Mayor. As the Board adjourned for one week Such a Mayor and such a Marshal !

# COLLECTIONS POR THE CHAPLIN FUND.

MR. GARRISON: By J. C. Hathmony. [Collections in Lowell acknowledged in Lowell Will you allow me to say a word to our friends in addition to what has been already said, 'to stir them Clarissa Morrill, 1.00 up by way of remembrance'? The Bazaar, I trust Dr. Baldwin, has now a prominent place in all our minds, and I hope all are making preparations to send in freely and abundantly of such things as they have. I should Dr. Baldwin,
F Brigham,
A Wood,
J Wood,
Charles Brigham,
Caleb Nourse,
A L Maynard,
Levi Elethorp,
J H Brigham,
Collesting 1.00 Colection,
1.00 Gen. Fessenden,
1.00 Capt. Alick Hubbs,
50 Oliver Dennett,
George Potter,
1.00 Dr. Jonathan Lord,
1.00 A Lunt,
11.00 E. Leach,
Jonathan Farr, 2.00 like to call the attention now particularly to the Re-1.00 freshment table. I am glad that we have less cause to exercise our faith new, in regard to supplies for 1.00 this department, than we had fourteen or fifteen year ago. A friend has told me, that the first-year or two ANDOVERJohn Smith,
William Boor,
Samuel Brown,
Mr. Scrimegar,
Jos Abbott,
Wm Gray,
Isaac Stephens,
David Gray,
Jacob Brown,
John Harden,
Mary Lighton,
James Byers, Jr.,
J. E. Clark,
Thos Clark,
Wm Jenkins,
George Foster, 2.50 that she, with others, advertised 'Refreshments 1.00 through the Fair, she knew not where an article was E R Place, H Creeks, Mary Adams, Elias Thomas, Collection, 1.00 to come from, except what her own mother had pre 5.00 pared, and perhaps a single friend besides. But sup-18.50 ply came with their needs, and the 'barrel of me 1.00 GREAT FALLS, 1.00 T B Moses, 1.00 Wm Morse, wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail.' Now we walk by sight. Still, it would be a clear tempting 1.00 of Providence not to let it be known, far and near 1.00 Ira Gilpatrick, 1.00 J H Titcomb, 1.00 J W Godding, 1.00 our great needs, and of course the necessity of a very 2.00 large supply; and our earnest desire for the co 1.00 Rachel Libby,
1.00 Rudley Wiggins
2.00 S. Butterworth,
2.00 S D Savord,
1.00 J S Huntress, operation of all who feel a hearty or a slight interest 50 in this cause of causes.

To our country friends must we look, mainly, for George Foster, Wm C Donald,

providing for this table. Our city friends can do John James, Charles Carter, Miss E M Watson, more and better for the Bazaar in other departments. Hermon Abbott, Jr. Louisa Falkner, Collection, They, however, always do something for Refresh 13.15 ments, more than we ought to expect from people Orin Hamilton, Charles Pinkham, who live from hand to mouth, as the saying is, (which 1.00 to us country women would seem like not living at Rev. E. Hutchins, Mr. Pike, Mr. Bishop, John Gould, Warren Hanskin, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Rand, Mr. Clark, Dr. Hill Benjamin Bragdon, 8 H Annis, L. M. Godding, Charles Horn, M Norris, 1.00 all,) without even the friendly pork barrel to fall back 1.00 upon. Many who, on account of their isolated position, their want of sympathy and encouragement, their ignorance of what is needed, and various other J S Smiley, Mrs. Jno B Wood, Jno B Wood, Collection, 1.00 reasons, fail to give any assistance, although their feelings are strongly enlisted in the subject. They 1.00 may not have money to send-they may have an old-fashioned husband or father, who wender what Ray Potter, Mary L Potter, Elias Nicholson, 1.00 on earth a woman can want of money, yet have a 1.00 good larder and full cellar, and would be glad to 1.00 Elias Nicholson,
1.00 Joseph Sisson,
1.00 Jonathan H Willey,
1.00 H Woodmanson,
1.00 Joseph Lawton,
2.00 Albert B Peck, give from the bounties of their fields, orchards, and dairies. To such I would say, help the Refreshment Table; send that which you can best send; anything Mss Ann Gatchel, A Folsom, Cellection, 1.00 will be acceptable; every thing that is good of it 1.00 Jennett Adams, 13.91 Thos Whitmarsh, James Conley, 1.00 Rebecca S Mitchell, 1.00 kind will meet with a ready sale, from a tub of but-13.91 ter or a leg of mutton or ham, to a sausage or a LAWRENCE. doughnut. The country home-made cake, and even A.P. Morse, Joseph Bowen,
Wm T Adams,
The Sissons,
Susan Shove,
John Smith, brown-bread, are eagerly sought for, and for milk LEE, N. H. there is one continued cry, to say nothing of cream, Moses Cartland, which we have hardly the boldness to mention. Many NEWBURYPORT. J. Noyes, Wn Reed, 50 people in the city take this time to treat their families Sybil Gough, Albert Bullock Hiram Chase, with the good things which their particular friends Besjamin Dutton,
Wm Ashley,
Thos Britcher,
Chas G Brown,
Jos Mace,
E K Bartlett, in the country send in; thus a double purpose is served, money is raised, and friendship's chain brightened Rufus Bliss, Anna M Shove, Jos Pierce, Talbot Jenks,

and strengthened. We hope to receive supplies from new sources this season, from those whose first sympathics have been awakened through the agitation of the times; but we depend upon the old and well-tried triends of the cause, who, though dusty and travel-worn, perhaps, 2.00 we shall surely see in at the death. Yes! in my mind's eye, I see them now. The long train pouring up the broad dirty flight of stairs into Faneuil Hall. with their hampers, their barrels, their chests and 3.00 tubs, boxes and bags innumerable. These useful old chests, all dusty and weather-beaten, how they appear 1.00 to smile upon me, all worn, too, from the cuts and the bruises received in the service. By the initiated, 2.00 they are recognized at the first glance. They have been so often upon this erfand of benevolence, that their peculiarities are seen at once, and their con-tents are as clear to them as to the eye of a clairvoyant. These cheerful and cheering old budgets are received with a gush of feeling, while the hands that 1.00 prepared them are sick and weary at home. Anon, 5.00 something is handed in by express, perhaps, that reminds us of a departed one, who until this year has 2.00 come up to each annual Fair, to give her labors and encouraging word; and however busy or overburdened, we breathe a sigh to the memory of the departed ones, not forgetting the good little boy that

THE BAZAAR.

often brought us a can of milk. But we forbear. We 1.00 only wished to ask to be remembered with full 1.00 hands, not to monopolize.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

### THE SEVENTEENTH 50 ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

1.00 NORTHBORO'.

25 Cyrus Gale, 1.00
Rev Joseph Allen, 1.50
Collection 1.50
C

Collection,

1.00
SHREWSBURY.
3.00
SAturday and Sunday, Dec. 28 and 29.
SATURDAY OF SATURDAY WILL be a dedication-service to the cause of God and Humanity. It is expected that Charles G. Burleton and Parker Pillsbury will be present.

CALVIN FAIRBANK,

CALVIN FAIRBANK,
Who was imprisoned in Frankfort. Ky., for aiding

50 contents must be necessarily imperfect. For a fuller 1.00 and more accurate description, we refer the friends of the Bazaar to the Boston daily papers of next week. Among the most attractive of the articles, we would recommend the following very beautiful carved wood work from Switzerland, consisting of Reading

10 Desks, Work Boxes, Knitting Cases, Sallad Forks and Spoons, Paper Knives, Glove Boxes, Rulers, Napkin Rings, Sugar Tongs, Book Marks and Winders, ornamented with paintings of Swiss scenery and costume A collection of Bohemian Glass, selected with much care, but of which we cannot give particulars, for the reason above stated. Very handsome Trays, Inkstands, Card Baskets. Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Paper Cases and Card

Cases of papier mache, from Manchester, England; Envelope Boxes from Canton, a most useful article; Carved Picture Frames, Trays, Flower Pots and Book Stands, of an entirely new and beautiful manufacture, 50 from Bristol; Books, new and old; among the latter, a very rare Spanish work, the gift of B. B. Wiffen Autographs of Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Chalmers, Han-1 00 nah More, John Newton, Maria Edgeworth, Eliza-2.00 beth Barrett Browning, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord North, and other distinguished writers, poets and statesmen; collection of British Sea-Weeds and Shells, 8.62 a very valuable donation of Basket Work from the inmates of the Blind Asylum in Bristol; Pencil Sketches, and exquisite water-color Drawings, by Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Herbert Thomas.

We have our usual variety of knitted, netted, and rochetted Work, in cotton, linen, and Berlin wool; 2.58 Couvre Pieds, Chair Covers, Tidies, Collars, Cuffs, Comforters, Prudence Caps and Scarfs, Tartan Shawls, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, of every variety; Table Covers in silk patchwork, Affghan Blankets, sofa, chair, toilet and pin Cushions of velvet, damask, and Embroidered Work; a carefully selected and elegant assortment of Florinton Lace, including veils, caps collars, and cuffs; Under Sleeves of old point Lace Dress Caps from Paris, plain muslin Caps, Ladies' Aprons of every variety, of black silk, plain and embroidered; children's Dresses and Aprons, Carriage and Work Bags, almost every kind of Children's and Infant's clothing, beautiful Needle Cases, and other work in morocco, Purses, Mats, Slippers, Dolls, Toys, and a great variety of the articles usually found at the Bazaar. The same variety of De La Rue's note Paper and envelopes as in previous years.

The Liberty Bell will be published on the morning

of the 19th, and will contain articles from the pens of distinguished writers, both of Europe and America
ANNE WARREN WESTON,

MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, LOUISA LORING. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, HENRIETTA SARGENT, MARIA LOWELL SARAH B. SHAW. SARAH S. RUSSELL.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from Oct. 12 to Nov. 30, 1850. From Samuel May, Jr., to redeem pledge, \$25 00

a friend in Boston, to redeem pledge, 50 00

Sarah H. Earle, for proceeds of Fair in

Worcester, 350 00

Emeline Ford, Abington, to redeem pledge, 1 00

199

From Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, for coffec-

In Bradford, N. H. At Convention, 5 c2 of Samuel Andrews 1, of John Andrews 70c, M. R. Buswell 1 70, 3 40 of J. K. Lund, 50c. of J. Keruf 1, Asa Foster 2 50, At Canterbury, Convention, 2 25
At Weare 10 85, Upton, Mass., 4 82, 15 67 At Abington,
Of Henry Curtis 2, W. S. Parker, Northampton, 50c,
Of Samuel L. Hill 1, Austin Ross 1, F.
Hinckley 1,
Of Hiram Wells 1, James Buel 1, Louisa 2 50 3 00

From S. May, Jr., for collections :-Of M. M. Brooks, Concord, bal. of pledge, Of B. F. Burgess, Boston, to re-Collections by Parker Pillsbury :-

Collections by Parker Phisbury:—
In Ashton, R. I., 2 25; Scekonk, Mass,
1 87, West Attleboro', 4 25,
1 Canton, 4 10; E. Bridgewater, 1 56, 5 66
In Bridgewater, 4; in Plympton, 6,
10 00
From Ladies' Sewing Circle, Plympton, 7 00
Ly Middleboro',
1 52—32 55 S. PHILBRICK,

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, Nov. 30, 1850.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT PLYMOUTH! FOREFATHERS DAY!

The Old Colony A. S. Society will celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Forefathers, at Plymouth, on the 21st and 22d instant, at the Green Church.

We have the unspeakable pleasure of announcing that GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., the tried and faithful champion of down-tradden humanity.

that GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., the tried and faithful champion of down-trodden humanity, has consented to be present. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and other antislavery speakers will be present, and the friends of the cause are particularly invited.

Let the attendance and spirit give proof, that we regard the right of conscience and free speech as did our Pilgrim ancestors, worthy of any sacrifice.

Rail Road Fare Reduced.

TICKETS for the excursion (to Plymouth and back), good for either of the regular trains to Plymouth and back), good for either of the regular trains to Plymouth on Saturday, 21st instant, and from Plymouth on Monday the 23d, will be for sale at the different depots of the Old Colony Rail Road, (from Boston to Hanson inclusive,) and also from the different stations on the South Shore Rail Road, and the Bridgewater B at half the usual fare.

N. B. The trains will leave Boston on Saturday, the 21st, at 8 1-2, A. M., and 4 1-2, P. M.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.
H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
South Abington, Dec. 2, 1850.

### GEORGE THOMPSON.

The reception meeting, which was to have come off in Abington on Saturday evening last, and was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, P. M. George Thompson and others will address the

By order of the Committee, LEWIS FORD.

PARKER PHLISBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Malden. Stoneham, East Walpole, Tuesday, Wednesday, Wrentham, Bellingham, Holliston, Thursday, Friday, Sunday, Milford, North Dennis, Tuesday, Wednesday,

# THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

East Dennis,

HARWICH, (Barnstable Co.)

Who was imprisoned in Frankfort, Ky., for aiding slaves to liberty, and who is an agent for the Chaplin Fund Committee, will lecture at Manchester, N. H., Monday, Dec. 16.
Concord, "Tuesday, "17.
MountVernon, "Wednesday, "18.
Boylston, Vt. Thursday, "19.
Montpelier, "Friday, "20.
Burlington, "Saturday and Sunday, 21 and 22.
Vergennes, "Monday and Tuesday, 23 and 24.

The friends of Freedom are requested to make preparations for these meetings, and be prepared to swell the fund for Mr. Chaplain's release. Mr. C's condition is deplorable, and he must be relieved. Consumption and Liver Complaint If neglected, colds soon run into these formidable diseases. Before the sufferer is aware of it, he is far gone, beyond the reach of most remedies. But there is one hope for the afflicted, which will shine like the rainbow in the storm. SCHENCK'S PUL-MONIC SYRUP, if perseveringly used, will restore to health almost every case of this much dreaded and too frequent disorder. The following certificate, vol-untarily contributed by the grateful sufferer, will con-vince the most skeptical that the great remedy of the age, for Consumption in all its forms, is

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Chas. G. Johnson was taken Dec. 1848, with a heavy cold, which produced incessant coughing, accompanied with acute pain on the right side, pains in the back under the right shoulder, having heavy night sweats, high fevers, &c. I expectorated from a pint to a quart of nauseous matter evey twenty-four hours, and was gradually sinking under the weakening progress of my disease. I took fifteen bottles, and feel myself once more restored to health. I will further add, that the consulting physician seeing the action of the medicine, fully approved of its use. To give the reader some idea of the severity of my case, and the rapid cure effected by the Syrup, I will state that my usual weight in health, was 177 pounds, which was finally reduced by my sufferings to but 121 pounds; yet, on the first of September, 1849, I weighed 174 pounds; thus gaining, in a few months, 53 pounds, and within three pounds of my heaviest weight.

Signed, CHARLES G. JOHNSON.

We, the undersigned, residents of Bristol and viv

We, the undersigned, residents of Bristol and vicinity, are well acquainted with Mr. Johnson, and know him to have been afflicted as he states above. We also know that he used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and have every reason to believe, that to this medicine he owes his preservation from a premature grave. The known integrity and position in society of Mr. Johnson, however, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the truth of his statement.

LEWIS PRATT, Pratt's Hotel; LEWIS M.

LEWIS PRATT, Pratt's Hotel; LEWIS M.

LEWIS PRATT, Pratt's Hotel; LEWIS M.

WHEATON, merchant; CHESTER M. STURDEVANT, coal merchant, formerly of Boston; JOHN

W. BRAY, merchant; JAMES M. HARLOW, clergyman of Presbyterian Church; S. B. HOLT, Hotel,
Burlington; JAMES B. SCOTT, book agent; A. L.

PACKER, coal agent.

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CHARLES LIST.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. 46 Washington Street, : : : : : BOSTON



#### From the Western Citizen. THE BLOOD-HOUND'S SONG. BY C. SHIRAS, ESQ.

Spring up! spring up! my brave blood-hounds Spring up from the drowsy lair! Let every jaw be firmly set, Let every eye-ball glare! The lash is cut and the collar broke, The muzzle no longer binds; And the scent of the blood we love so well Comes down on the Northern winds!

O brothers, awake ! for the time has come To brighten the blood-hound's fame; They've opened a nobler field for us. To follow our human game. We'll hunt no more in the Dismal Swamp, Where the snake and the wild beast hide, But we'll course on the highways of the North, Where the fields are fair and wide.

And never, again, will the prey escape, When we faint and the scent grows cold; For every man in the conquered North To aid in the hunt is sold. The old, the young, the weak, the great, Are bound alike by the law, To follow the trail till the negro's throat Is locked in the blood-hound's jaw.

In the thoroughfares of their proudest marts, We'll hunt by night and day; Sometimes be seen in old State Street, Sometimes along Broadway; And oft in City of Brotherly Love The worn-out slave shall fall, For many a chase we'll have around Old Independence Hall.

In the dingy streets of the City of Smoke They'll hear the blood-hound's bay; From factory, foundry, mill and shop, We'll drag our bleeding prey. And the stalwart smith shall his hammer drop. As the slave to him shall cling; For he will dare to lift his arm When the blood-hound is his king! In the North they've many a battle-ground,

Where men of liberty fell: But soon the blood-hound's vengeful voice A different tale shall tell. We'll hunt on the sacred fields where once Tyrants were forced to fly; And the blood of slaves shall wet the graves Where heroes' ashes lie.

And boldly shall we claim the right To hunt where'er we will, In Concord's streets, in Lexington, Yea, upon Bunker's Hill! They'll hear the shriek of the flying slave, And the crack of the driver's scourge, Where the soldier's bare feet pressed the snow On the road to Valley Forge.

The freeman's house was his castle called. In stubborn days of yore; But a knock that comes from a blood-hound's name Shall open the strongest door; And wives and daughters shall shrink in fear, And children forget their mirth, Should the lord of the castle shelter a slave By the side of the sacred hearth.

There is no spot that we will not search; There is nothing shall daunt or awe; The right and the wrong are alike with us, For we fear no higher law, We'll follow the scent, though it leads us across The grave-yard's rugged sod, Nor stop to leap o'er the altar's rail, In the house of the living God!

Then up! spring up! my brave blood-hounds! Spring up from your drowsy lair ! Let every jaw be firmly set, Let every eye-ball glare ! For the men of the North, who once were free, In the gyves of shame are bound; From the Golden Land to the State of Maine, Their lord is the fierce blood-hound !

AN INCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A woman once made her escape from the slave-prison, which stands midway between the Capitol and the President's house, and ran for the Long Bridge, crossing the Potomac to the extensive grounds and woodlands of Arlington Place.

Now rest for the wretched. The long day is past, And night on you prison descendeth at last. Now lock up the bolt. And Ha, jailor! look there Who flies like a wild-bird escaped from the snare?

A woman, -a slave! Up! out in pursuit, While linger some gleams of the day! Ho! rally thy hunters, with halloo and shout, To chase down the game, -and away!

A bold race for freedom !-On, fugitive, on! Heaven help but the right, and thy freedom is wor How eager she drinks the free air of the plains ! Every limb, every nerve, every fibre she strains;

From Columbia's glorious Capitol Columbia's daughter flees,

To the sanctuary God hath given, The sheltering forest-trees. Now she treads the Long Bridge, joy lighteth her eye

Beyond her the dense wood and darkening sky; Wild hopes thrill her breast as she neareth the shor O despair! there are mon fast advancing before! Shame, shame on their manhood! they hear, they

The cry her fight to stay, And, like demon-forms, with their outstretched

They wait to seize their prey! She pauses, she turns-ah! will she flee back?

Like wolves her pursuers howl loud on her track; She lifteth to Heaven one look of despair, Her anguish breaks forth in one hurried prayer Hark, her jailor's yell !-like a blood-hound's bay On the low night-wind it sweeps! Now death, or the chain !- to the stream she turns And she leaps, O God, she leaps!

The dark, and the cold, yet merciful wave Receives to its bosom the form of the slave. She rises, -earth's scenes on her dim vision gleam, But she struggleth not with the strong, rushing

And low are the death-cries her woman's h As she floats adown the river;

And her cries have ceased for ever Now back, jailor, back to thy dungeons again, To swing the red lash, and rivet the chain! The form thou wouldst fetter a valueless clod. The soul thou wouldst barter returned to her God ! She lifts in His light her unmanacled hands; She flees through the darkness no more; To freedom she leaped through drowning and de

Faint and more faint grows her drowning voice,

### And her sorrow and bondage are o'er. PORTITUDE.

Bear, through sorrow, wrong and ruth, In thy heart the dew of youth, On thy lips the smile of truth.

DANGERS OP THE REPUBLIC.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28th, a most able and powerful discourse on the State of the Nation was delivered at the Melodeon, in Boston, by the Rev. Througher Parker, and subsequently published entire in the Chronotype, as phonographically reported for that paper. Is made a vital impression upon the large assembly who heard it, as it cannot fail to do upon the minds of all who read it, provided there is any fear of God or regard for man left in those minds. The following extracts we give as a sample of the whole discourse:

And now, a word of our DANGERS. There seems no danger from abroad; from any foreign State, unless we begin the quarrel; none from famine. The real danger, in one word, is this, that we shall that the most awful spectacles I ever saw was touch the most awful spectacles I ever saw was as the poole. The most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the most awful spectacles I ever saw was counted to the men, for two hours long, and the Chief of the Police, and the Mayor of the city stood and looked on, when a single word from their lips might the Chief of the Police, and the Mayor of the city stood and looked on, when a single word from their lips might the Chief of the Police, and the Mayor of the city stood and looked on, when a single word from their lips might have stilled the tumuit, and given men a hearing.

Talk of keeping the Fugitive Slave Law! Come, come, we know better. Men in New England know come, we know better. Men in New England know come, we know better. Men in New England know come, we know better. Men in New England know come, we know better. Men in New England know come, we know better. Men in New England know come, we know better. Men in New

And now, a word of our DANGERS. There seems no danger from abroad; from any foreign State, unless we begin the quarrel; none from famine. The real danger, in one word, is this, that WE SHALL TRY TO ENACT INJUSTICE INTO A LAW, AND WITH THE PORCE OF THE NATION TO MAKE INIQUITY OBEYED.

cians of the two parties are agreed in this —that government is for the protection of property, and every thing else is subsidiary. With many persons, politics are but a part of their business; the State House and the Custom House are only valued for their relation to trade. This idea is fatal to a good

government.

Think of this, that 'the great object of government is the protection of property.' Tell that to Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, and Washington, and the older Winthrops, and the Bradfords and Carvers! Why! it seems as if the buried majesty of Massachusetts would start out of the ground, and, with its Bible in its hand, say, this is false!

3. The third false idea is this; that you are morally bound to obey the law, let it be never so plainly wrong and opposed to your conscience. This is the most dangerous of all the false ideas yet named. Ambitious men, in an act of passion, make iniquity

Ambitious men, in an act of passion, make iniquity into a law, and then demand that you and I, in our act of prayer, shall submit to it, and make it our daily life; that we shall not try to repeal and discuss and agitate it. This false idea lies at the basis of right wrong, and wrong right. It has come to be taught in New England, to be taught in our churchsex,—though seldom there, to their honor, be it spoken,—that if wrong is law, you and I must do what it demands, though Conscience declares it is treason against man and treason against God. The worst doctrines of Hobbs and Filmer are thus rethough that that will be done, quite yet. I believe

I have sometimes been amazed at the talk of men Thave sometimes been amazed at the tark of them who call on us to keep the fugitive slave law, one of the most odious laws in a world of odious laws—a law notfit to be made or kept. I have been amazed that they should dare to tell us the law of God, writ on the heavens and our hearts, never demanded we should disobey the laws of men! Well, suppose it were so. Then it was old Daniel's duty, at Darius's command to give up his prayer, but he prayer. command, to give up his prayer; but he prayed three times a day, with his windows up. Then it was John's and Peter's duty to forbear to preach of Christianity; but they said, 'whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye'; then it was the duty of Amram and Jochebed to take up their new-born Moses and cast him into the Nile, for the law of king Pharaoh, commandbed to take up their new-born Moses and cast him into the Nile, for the law of king Pharaoh, commanding it, was 'constitutional,' and 'political agitation' was discountenanced as much in Goshen as in Boston. But Daniel did not obey; John and Peter did not fail to preach Christianity; and Amram and Jochebed refused 'passive obedience' to the king's decree! I think it will take a strong man all this winter to reverse the judgment which the world has passed upon these three cases. But it is 'innocent' to try. However, there is another ancient case mentioned in the Bible, in which the laws commanded one thing, and conscience just the opposite. Here is the record of the law:—'Now, both the chief priests and the Pharasees had given a commandment, that if any one knew where he [Jesus] were, he should show it, that they might take him.' Of course, it became the official and legal business of each disciple who knew not the law of Moses, and were accursed; nay, the women, Martha and Mary, could minister unto him of their substance, could wash his feet with tears, and wipe them with the hairs of their head. They did it gladly, of their own free will, and took pleasure therein, I make no doubt. There was no merit in that—'any man can peform an agreeable duty.' He went, perhaps 'with alacrity,' and betrayed his Savior to the marshal of the district of Jerusalem, who was called a centurion. Had he no affection for Jesus? No doubt but he could 'conquer his prejudices,' while Mary and John could not.

Judas lacariot has rather a bad name in the Christian world; he is called the 'son of perdition' in

Judas Iscariot has rather a bad name in the Christian world; he is called the 'son of perdition' in the New Testament, and his conduct is reckoned a 'transgression'; nay, it is said the devil 'entered into him,' to cause this hideous sin. But all this, it seems, was a mistake; certainly, if we are to believe our 'republican' lawyers and statesmen, Iscariot only fulfilled his 'constitutional obligations.' It was only on that point, of betraying his Savior, that the constitutional law required him to have any thing to dwith Jesus. He took his 'thirty pieces of silver,' about fifteen dollars,—a Yankee would do it for ten, having fewer prejudices to conquer,—it was his legal fee, for value received. True, the Christians thought it was the 'wages of iniquity,' and even the Pharisees,—who commonly made the commandment of God of none effect by their traditions,—dared not defile the temple by this 'price of blood'; but it was honest money; it was as honest a fee as any American commissioner or deputy will ever get for a similar service. How mistaken we are! Judas Iscariot is not a traitor, he was a great patriot; he 'conquered his prejudices,' performed a 'disagreeable duty.' the New Testament, and his conduct is reckoned a 'transgression'; nay, it is said the devil 'entered into him,' to cause this hideous sin. But all this, it seems,

One of the most awful spectacles I ever saw wa

FORCE OF THE NATION TO MAKE INIQUITY OBSTED.

See some of the special forms of injustice which threaten us, or are already here. I shall put them into the form of ideas.

1. One, common amongst politicians, is, that the State is for a portion of the people, not the whole. Thus it has been declared that the Constitution of the United States did not recognize the million slaves as citizens, or extend to them any right which it guarantees to other men. It would be a sad thing for the State to declare there was a single child in the whole land to whom it owed no protection. What, then, if it attempts to take three millions from under its shield? In obedience to this false idea, the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given the counsel has been given that we must abstain from the counsel has been given that the counsel has been given the counsel as for his counter the counsel as for his counter the counsel as for his counter the counter the counter the counter that the counter the counter the counter the counter the counter that the counter the counter the counter the counter that the counter the counter the

What, then, if it attempts to take three millions from under its shield? In obedience to this false idea, the counsel has been given that we must abstain from all 'political agitation' of the most important matter before the people. We must leave that to our masters, for the State is for them—it is not for you and me. They must say whether we shall 'agitate' and 'discuss' these things or not. The politicians are our masters, and may lay their fingers on our lips when they will.

2. The next false idea is, that government is chiefly for the protection of property. This has long been the idea on which some men legislated; but on the nineteenth of this mouth, the distinguished Secretary of State, in a speech at New York, uses these words:—'The great object of government is the protection of property at home, and respect and renown abroad.' You see what the policy must be where the government is for the protection of the hat, and only takes care of the head so far as it serves to wear a hat. Here the man is the accident, and the dollar is the substance for which them an is to be protected. I think a notion very much like this prevails extensively in the great cities of America, North and South. I think the chief politicians of the two parties are agreed in this;—that government is for the protection of property, and the dollar is the substance for which the way the provided the protection of the cart of the man is the decident of the protection of property. This has long been the idea on which some men legislated; but with charity.

Men say there is danger of disunion, of our losting fealty for the Constitution. I do not believe to take it out and put in new—we might get worse, very true, but we might get better. There have been some modern improvements; we might get worse, very true, but we might get better. There have been some modern improvements; we might get wors thousand men, if need be; and they would have come with the cartridge-box by their side, and the fire-lock on their shoulder. That is the way the people of Massachusetts would assemble, if they th there was real danger.

I do not believe the South will withdraw from the

Union, with five million freemen and three million slaves. I think Massachusetts would be no loser, think the North would be no loser: but I doubt the North would allow them to go, if so disposed.

But I think I know of one cause which may dis-solve the Union—one which ought to dissolve it, if put in action; that is, a serious aftempt to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, here and in all the North. I mean an attempt to recover and take back all the fugitive slaves in the North, and to punish with and and imprisonment all who aid or conceal The South has brow-beat us again and again. has smitten us on the one cheek with 'protection, and we have turned the other, kissing the has smitten that with 'free trade.' She oned our citizens; driven off, with scorn and loath ing, our officers sent to ask Constitut.onal Justice. She has spit upon us. Let her come to take back

driven home, we must go to pieces. But I have no thought that that will be done, quite yet. I believe thought that that will be done, quite yet. I believe the great politicians who threaten to drive it through the great politicians who threaten to drive it through the gaping seams of our argosy, will think twice before they strike again. Nay, that they will soon be very willing to bury the wedge 'where the tide ebbs and flows four times a day.' I do not expect this of their courage, but of their fears; not of their justice—I am too old for that—but of their concern for property, which it is the 'great object of governproperty, which it is the 'great object of gover nt' to protect.

#### From the National Era. GEORGE THOMPSON IN LYNN.

LYNN, November 22, 1850.

The introductory lecture before the Lyceum of this town was delivered last night, by George

From the Wyoming Co. Mirror, Warsaw, N. Y.

DISGRACEPUL ROW IN BOSTON. can commissioner or deputy will ever get for a similar service. How mistaken we are! Judas Iscariot is not a traitor, he was a great patriot; he 'conquered his prejudices,' performed a 'disagreeable duty,' as an office of high morals and high principle'; he kept the 'law' and the 'constitution,' and did all he could to save the 'Union'; nay, he was a saint, 'not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles.' 'The law of God never commands us to disobey the law of man.' Sancte Iscariote ora pro nobis.

It is a little strange to hear this talk in Boston, and hear the doctrine of passive obedience to a law which sets Christianity at defance, taught here in the faces of Adams, and Hancock, and Washington! It is amazing to hear this talk, respecting such a law, amongst merchants. Do they keep the usury laws? I never heard of but one money-lender who kept them, and he has been a long time dead, and! think he left no kith nor kin! The temperance law, is that kept? The fifteen gallon law—were men so' passive' in their obedience to that that they could not even 'agitate'; yet it violated no law of God,—was not unchristian. When the government interferes with the rum-soller's property, the law must be trod under foot; but when the law insists that a man shall be made a slave, I must give up conscience in my act of prayer, and stoop to the vile law men have made in their act of passion!

It is curious to hear men talk of law and order in Boston, when the other day one or two hundred smooth-faced boys and youths, beardless as girls,

CHEERING NEWS PROM APRICA.

Accounts of a very interesting character have lately been received from West Africa. Rev. George Thompson has penetrated into the interior, about 200 miles, (300 following the course of the river,) where the people had never before seen a white man. Mr. T. was sent out to West Africa, George Thompson has penetrated into the interior, about 200 miles, (300 following the course of the river) where the people had never before seen a white man. Mr. T. was sent out to West Africa, about two years ago, by the American Missionary Association, as successor to Rev. William Raymond, who accompanied the Amistad Africans to their native country. He was stationed at a place called Kaw-Mendi, on the Little Boom river, about 100 miles south of Sierra Leone, and 50 miles from the coast, this being as near the Mendi country as the missionaries could reach, owing to the wars the merevailing in that region.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscienc, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

The great law of moralism.

But, as there were other tribes at a distance, who were concerned in this war, Mr. Thompson found that to secure the advantage already gained, and ensure a general and permanent peace, it would be necessary for him to visit them.

On the 13th of March last, he started on this be-

nevolent errand, taking with him Thomas Bunyan, his interpreter, (a native Mendian,) and five others. They made their way in a canoe up the Little Boom. After following it some time, they entered a fine large river, as wide as the Ohio or Mississippi. This large river, as wide as the Onio or Mississippi. This noble stream is called, in distinction from its tributary, the Big Boom. They followed it as far as Tissana, a large walled town at the head of navigation. Here he was met by Braw, the principal chief on that side of the war. This chief had heard of on that side of the war. This chief had heard of the Christian religion through Bunyan, and, some years before, had visited the mission at Kaw-Mendi. He had long desired to have a teacher come to this country, and was overjoyed when he heard of Mr. Thompson's arrival. The account of their first interview is so interesting that we must give it in his own words. Mr. T. says:—

"On the wide sand beach he came down to meet Feara, feara, feara Gawaw!' which is, 'O, thank tion of the laws. But it must be borne in min God! Thank God! Thank God! Thank, thank God!' He that the country is extensive, that there may be

After a few days spent at Tissana, during which, at Braw's carnest request, Mr. Thompson entered into an agreement to establish a mission there, he started, accompanied by this friendly chief, to visit the tribes on the other side. He passed through great dangers and hardships, from which his health suffered severely; but, after spending about two months among them, he had the happiness of seeing his labors crowned with success. Peace was established, great were the relegings among chiefs.

separated friends; sisters, wives, daughters, long captive, falling into each other's arms with great emotion, sinking on the ground, weeping long and loud before they can be quieted. Now a chief's daughter is seen running to embrace her father's feet, refusing to be torn from her hold; then a wife returns to embrace her husband and children; while the whole town join in the cry of rejoicing. To witness such scenes, day after day, who could help shouting? I will rejoice with them and praise the Lord."

separated friends; sisters, wives, daughter, long promise must necession in the nature of a compromise must necession. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necession in the nature of a compromise must necession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though, without such concessions, our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subjects of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to sections? I will rejoice with them and praise the Lord."

They told Mr. Thompson that no one but a white man could have brought about this peace; and said they had long been praying that God would send a white man to stop the war. Mr. T. says:

" About one o'clock, we met in the Barre (Palaver

"They welcome the Gospel as glad news—as the thing they need. They call for schools and teachers. Shall they have them? The impression is strong in favor of white men coming among them. Missionaries and teachers would be received with open arms and shouts of joy. There is an undoubted call of God to plant the Gospel in this country. Shall it be heeded?

'Young men and women, what say you? Young ministers, doctors, mechanics, what do you answer? Come not to make money, get a name, see the world; but to do good, to teach and exemplify the Gospel. Beside ministers and teachers, we want carpenters,

Come not to make money, get a name, see the world; but to do good, to teach and exemplify the Gospel. Beside ministers and teachers, we want carpenters, weavers, cotton growers, sugar makers. &c., who will do all these things only for God and sonis."

In the eagerness of this interesting people for religious instruction, we are forcibly reminded of the promise, 'Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God.' They do indeed seem to be stretching out their hands to God, and he is saying, 'Whom shall we send, and who will go for us?'

'Accidents and Emergencies.' This is a pamphlet recently issued by Fowlers & Wells, of New York, being a reprint from an English pamphlet, by Alfred Smee, F. R. S., Surgeon to the Bank of England. It is an invaluable work for all persons liable to wounds, cuts, bruises, bites, swellings, ets., as it contains full directions for the treatment of such cases, and costs only nine-pence, (twelve and a half cents.) It is fully illustrated with engravings, so that the most obtuse reader cannot fail to comprehend exactly what is meant. In these days of railroad switches, steamboat explosions, and 'Yankee' Enterprise,' such a book, coming so cheep, should be in every family. It can be had by mail, on application to Fowlers & Wells, Clinton Hall, New York.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

EXTRACTS PROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PILLMORE.

vered at the opening of the present Session of Con-gress, Dec. 2, 1850.

the coast, this being as near the Mendi country as them ission better and benefit the people were greatly hindered by the war which was raging among the different tribes in the Sherbo country, and which extended far back into the Mendi country, and which extended far back into the Mendi country, and which extended far back into the Mendi country. This war had prevailed several years. The consequence was, that several towns were quite depopulated, the cultivation of the soil was almost abundoned, the people suffered sorely from famine, and multitudes were carried to the coast and sold into slavery. The women and children were often obliged to go out in search of berries and fruits, to keep themselves from stavring.

Things went on in this way for more than a year after Mr. Thompson's arrival, the war raging all around the mission. Meanwhile, he had been gaining the confidence of the chiefs and people on both sides. Mr. Raymond, his predecessor, who labored these some five or eix years, had done much to promote a frendly feeling among the natives. The hasalways been made a prominent object with the mission, because these wars are the great means of persetuating the traffic in slaves. In fact, to suppress war in Africa is to suppress the slave tradic. The mission because these wars are the great means of perseutating the traffic in slaves. In fact, to suppress war in Africa is to suppress the slave tradic and principal men at the mission house, and spent several days in hearing their causes of complaint, and endeavoring to reconcile them to one another. They were all heartily tired of the war, but neither party was inclined to make much one scion. However, by dint of arguments, persuasions and presents, he succeeded in bringing them round, so that they concluded on terms of peace. This was a most joyful event to a people who had endored all the horrors of swage warfare for nearly nine years.

But, as there were other tribes at a distance, who were concerned in this war, Mr. Thompson found that to secure the advant

Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legistative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, an all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual col and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual col-lisions and encroachments, and in the regular, separ-ate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the

President to take care that the laws be faithfully ex-ecuted. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representa-tives of the people, and there representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any in-"On the wide sand beach he came down to meet jurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealme, and as he approached, I could hear him exclaim, ed, it would appear unlikely that any great numO, Ga-waw! O, Fe-a-ra Gawaw! Feara Gawaw! bers should be found ready to resist the execu-God! Thank God! Thank, thank, thank God!? He repeated it many times as we met, and embraced me with all the warmth of a long absent father. The scene was touching to my heart. The town was full of joy at my arrival; every face beamed with gladness; and from all the country round, where the tidings flew as on the wings of the wind, they flocked to Tissana, to get a view of the white man. For days I could do little else but content myself to be not up to the public gaze, shake hands from morns. flocked to Tissana, to get a view of the form of a military despotsmont the form of a

ing his labors crowned with success. Peace was established; great were the rejoicings among chiefs and people. Under date of April 8th, he says:

"From day to day, I witness thrilling scenes; warriors meeting and falling on each other's necks; chiefs, who have for years been enemies, now shaking hands and embracing with the affection of long separated friends; sisters, wives, daughters, long captive, falling into each other's necks; received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting con-troversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstan-ces and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the coun-try from another, and destroying those fraternal sen-"About one o'clock, we met in the Barre (Palaver house) again, and two more interesting, enthusiastic, spirited, good-natured peace meetings I never attended. The 'king's mouth' made a long speech, and thanked me very much—could not thank me enough—spoke again of the feeling which had long existed among them, that no colored man could stop the war—that unless a white man should come to hold it, it could never be stopped; but God had sent a white man, and they could not deny his word; but a white man, and they could not deny his word; but added, 'We do not know how to express our joy and thankfulness at your coming.'"

While thus engaged, Mr. Thompson lost no oppor-

and thankfulness at your coming."

While thus engaged, Mr. Thompson lost no opportunity of unfolding to them the great truths of the Gospel. He found everywhere a readiness to issten. Their hearts seemed in a wonderful manner prepared to receive the truth; they welcomed him as an ambassador of Heaven, and, when he left, begged earnestly that he would send them teachers.

Here, then, is an inviting field all ready for the harvest. Mr. Thompson writes:

"They welcome the Gospel as glad news—as the thing they need. They call for schools and teachers. Shall they have them? The impression is strong in favor of white men coming among them. Missionaries and teachers would be received with open arms and shouts of joy. There is an undoubted call of God to plant the Gospel in this country.

opinions.

For this reason, I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or

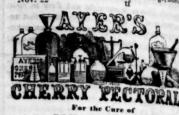
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Prof. Surgery, Medical College, N. V., 1814—
'It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs.' THE RT. REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD

writes in a letter to a friend, who was fast sinting under an affection of the Lungs—'Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, and if any medicine can give your lief, with the blessing of God that will.' CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS.

of Louisiana, writes that 'a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the CHERRY PECTORAL.'

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. The Canadian Journal of Medical Science ates, that 'Asthma and Bronchitis, so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprise rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillal prepartion to the Profession and public generally.

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—

HARTPORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. C. J. Ayer: Dear Sir—Having been reseased from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this exhoustedgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent coal and profuse night sweats followed and fastered upon me. I became emeriated, could not sleep, was dis-HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was dis tressed by my cough, and a pain through my dest, and in short had all the alarining symptoms of quit consumption. No medicine seemed at all to read my case, until I providentially tried your (ERERIT PECTORAL, which soon relieved, and now has red me.
Yours with respect, E. A. STEWARI.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir—I have for years been afflicted with Ashma in the worst form; so that lare been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. That tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my Physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first, it account to make my second to the control of the control of

CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first, it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most graffying relief from its use; and now, in four week, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep in my led with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRAN.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lovell, Mass and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicist Sept. 20

# PROSPECTUS.

VOICE OF THE FUGITIVES,

(IN CANADA,) IS to be the title of a newspaper to be published by Mr. HENRY BIBB, at SANDWICH, CANADA WER, (near Detroit, Michigan.)
It is designed to be an organ through which the refugees the constant of the constant beginning the constant of the constant beginning. refugees from Southern slavery may be heard both in America and Europe. The first copy will be issued in January, 1851, on a medium sized sheet, and vill be published but twice a month, until we shall obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to support a weekly.

a sufficient number of subscribers to support a virial to this, and spread out our cause widely before the world, we would most respectfully solicit all in whom this may come, and especially such as attituterested in the elevation of those of us who, she terested in the elevation of those of us who, she many years of unrequited toil, have succeeded, by the help of God, in making our way to where we may glorify him with our bodies and spirits, which are likely to be subscribe for the paper! And if any sholl His—to subscribe for the paper! And if any sholl wish to know whether Fugitives can take care of wish to know whether Fugitives can bendage, subwish to know whether Fugitives can take care of themselves, after becoming free from bondage, sub-scribe for the paper! If any wish to know how we enjoy liberty, and what we think of those who have robbed us of our wives, children, and all that is a cred and dear, let them subscribe for the paper. If you would like to give uterance to the dumb, by siding us in proclaiming liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to those that are bound, captribute and subscribe for the paper!

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Member of the Mass. Medical Section of Consumption, will be continue to divote himself to the examination and treatment of diseases of the Theory, Heart as Luxos;—also to Departs and Luxos (Contagn, and Section) of the cause of it.

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